THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4 and 5.

Bay State Food Up 8 P. C.; British Cut Syria in Half; RAF Raids Nazi Warships

The World's Day—July 5, 1941

New England: Bay State Food Prices Rise 8 P. C.

Following a survey of prices of 37 staples during June, as compared with prices in June, 1940, the Massachusetts Division on the Necessaries of Life reported an average rise of 8 per cent in the cost of food to the consumer during the past year.

Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress began its ninth annual session of "uniting divergent viewpoints." [Page 2.]

Boston Tenement Youths are enjoying outdoor life as members of Vermont CCC Camp. [Page 5.]

Five thousand bakery employees and 1,200 drivers were idle as bakery truck drivers strike began its second week. Next conciliation meeting slated for Monday.

Syria: British Reach Turkish Border

Vichy (AP)—British troops were reported today to have reached the Syrian-Turkish frontier in a push along the railway from Mosul, cutting off the northeast corner of Syria.

Air and Sea: Raids on German Warships by RAF

British airmen continued their bombing of German targets on the continent, attacking the 26,000-ton German battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, the 10,000-ton cruiser Prinz Eugen, and Nazi submarines in heavy overnight assaults on Brest and Lorient.

American Eagle squadron of the RAF celebrated July 4 by sweeping over Northern France.

Nazi warplanes in their sharpest raid of the summer attacked Britain's industrial Midlands.

Australia announced loss of the destroyer Waterhen in the Mediterranean.

French submarine was sunk off the Syrian coast, Vichy announced.

In Washington: Aluminum Power Accord Reached

OPM Director William S. Knudsen said the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Aluminum Company of American have reached an agreement for the construction of a dam and power facilities at the Fontana water site on the Little Tennessee River in North Carolina.

The Army, seeking new ways to combat mechanized forces, created a fast new experimental division bristling with new high-powered antitank guns and announced formation of 22 heavily armed antitank battalions.

Secretary Morgenthau announced that beginning Aug. 1 taxpayers would be able to begin paying next year's taxes on the installment plan by buying through local banks certificates which can be turned in on income or excess profits taxes.

President Roosevelt signed, under protest, the last appropriation bill passed by Congress just before the Government fiscal year ended June 30. He objected to a rider on the $1,041,444,529 deficiency measure preventing the extension of Civil Service to employees of the Farm Security Administration.

Petroleum Administrator Ickes said he would call upon state and local officials on the Atlantic seaboard to arrest motorists wasting gasoline by inefficient operation of their cars.

The President returned to Washington from his Hyde Park, N. Y., home to muster more weapons against a "dictator combination" in which he saw a definite menace to the freedom Americans hold dear. While at Hyde Park he approved a bill to permit oil tankers to increase their cargoes.

Orient: Japan Weighs Blockade of Vladivostok

Japan is considering extension of limits of its territorial waters so as to cut off Russia's big port of Vladivostok, Japanese spokesman admitted in reply to questions by German correspondents. [Page 1.]

Batavia dispatches indicate that the Netherlands government-in-exile is considering the possibility of moving its seat of government from London to Washington.

Americas: Marine Plot Checked in Paraguay

Asuncion, Paraguay—The High Command said a "subversive plot" against the Government by marine officers had been checked. It was the fourth plot since September when President Morinigo took office in a bloodless coup.

Buenos Aires—Acting President Castillo said Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu would affirm Argentina's traditional position of "strict neutrality" when he addressed the Senate July 17.

Rio de Janeiro—Government spokesmen said Brazil will adhere fully to Uruguay's proposal that any American nation involved in Europe's war be considered a non-belligerent.

Russia: Nazis Claim Central Crossing of Berezina

German forces in Russia were announced by Berlin to have crossed the Berezina River in the center of the line and to be pushing on toward Vitebsk, near Smolensk. [Page 1.]

Russian headquarters denies the German claims and while admitting withdrawal at certain points in the center of the line, declares that the German advance is still being held.

Midwest Governors Indorse Seaway

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—The Governors of North Dakota and Minnesota believe the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway and power development is urgent for defense and necessary to the economic welfare of the Middle West in peacetime.

Gov. John Moses told the House Rivers and Harbors Committee July 3 that North Dakota had advocated the Seaway for 20 years on the ground that it was essential to the development of competitive industry in the Middle West.

Gov. Harold E. Stassen said Minnesota concurred in the North Dakota advocacy of the program and urged the Committee to consider it in the light of potential benefits in war as well as peace.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Who Will Pick These?

By a Staff Photographer

Lots of Harvesters Needed

Apple Pickers Await Crop In Bay State

Massachusetts' $1,500,000 apple crop, threatened by a shortage of pickers due to the drawing of labor into defense industries, has been assured a harvesting this year through the foresight and prompt action of Federal and State Authorities.

The emergency call came yesterday after a meeting of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association. Prompt response from Commissioner of Public Works Herman A. MacDonald has already assured the growers of 400 maintenance workers to be placed in the apple district at the disposal of the Association during the apple-picking time in September.

Work Projects Administration and National Youth Administration leaders also came to the rescue with offer of their workers to help in the harvest.

There is even some thought of delaying the opening of high schools so that students may be available for work in the orchards during this time. The suggestion has been made, and State officials are reported in sympathy with the idea.

Arthur M. Howard, President of the Fruit Growers Association, announced that approximately 4,000 extra pickers will be neces-

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

U.S. Call Sent To 'Good Men' In Defense Duty

Plenty of high positions await applicants in civil service field in major projects.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 5—More good jobs are looking for more good men, and the United States Civil Service Commission made a special appeal today to qualified persons to help the Government put better ability into responsible posts in the defense administration.

Examinations—oral, not written—are now open for unusually high grades of administrative positions in the Government service, the Commission announced.

The salaries range from $3,800 a year to $8,000 a year and include the very highest positions ordinarily filled through civil service.

"The necessity of the defense effort of the United States is well known," the Commission emphasized in its statement. "There is a high premium on co-ordinated effort. Administrators and staff assistants are required to provide that co-ordination. If you have the experience and the ability, apply now."

In consequence, the Government announces that it is frankly seeking high-grade executives and requests for application forms may be addressed to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., and these forms returned not later than July 21.

Text of Announcement

Following is the full text of the Commission's announcement:

A notice of particular interest to persons experienced in management of important private or public enterprises has been received from the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Announcement is made of examinations for filling five grades of administrative positions, mostly in national defense agencies, as follows: Executive Officer, $8,000; Chief Administrative Officer, $6,500; Principal Administrative Officer, $3,800 a year. Positions at these levels are the very highest ordinarily filled through civil service. The standard of requirements is correspondingly high.

No written examination is required but to be eligible a person must show experience, acquired either in public or private employment, involving important and extensive administrative responsibility, or broad experience as a successful consultant or adviser in public or business administration, scientific or industrial management.

The length of the experience re-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

How High Defense Profits? Demand for Inquiry Grows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 5 — In the case of a strong probability that America's current $40,000,000,000 national defense program is only a beginning, the demand is growing here for a thorough investigation of industrial profits during the emergency.

This demand has been headed up by charges from the Treasury Department that a number of important companies are making immense profits but paying little taxes either because of loopholes in the excess profits law or through carelessness in drawing up contracts.

To date the special Senate Committee investigating the national defense program has dealt mainly with labor problems and with the unexpectedly high cost of cantonment construction. However, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine has let it be known that he feels that the time has come to look into the question of industrial profits. Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the committee, is believed to feel the same way and there is a consequent expectation that the Committee will turn to the problem shortly.

War Department Concurs

In contrast to the stand taken by the Treasury, the Office of Production Management holds that defense officials have been markedly successful in keeping the great majority of manufacturers' wartime profits at a reasonable level. It is admitted, however, that there are instances in which, because of some oversight or unforeseen development, excessive profits have been made.

The same opinion is held by the War Department where the question of contracts and profits is under the watchful eye of Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson. Mr. Patterson is known to see eye to eye with Donald Nelson, the OPM's Director of Purchases, on the necessity of allowing only moderate profits.

Although defense contracts vary both as to form and profit allowed, they are drawn up with the twin objective of speeding delivery and permitting a profit consonant with the difficulty and cost of the work, according to OPM.

As proof of its determination to make it difficult for anyone to become a "war millionaire" out of the present crisis, OPM reveals that it has forced cancelling of some contracts when it was discovered that they were permitting excessive profits. In some cases, it has also forced refunds to the Government.

After some preliminary sparring and experimenting, during which the War Department and the de-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Note of Warning Dominates New England's 'Fourth' Fetes

There were parades in Yankeeland yesterday. And there were fireworks, and band concerts, and the annual ball game between the married and single men.

There were also speeches. They're a regular feature of Independence Day in New England. This year they had a stern note.

"This independence we've taken so long for granted — it's in jeopardy," the speakers cautioned.

And they sounded the warning from Eastport, Maine, to Sandy Hook. That's where storm warnings are always posted.

"The United States should insist on its right to send the products of its farms and factories anywhere in the world in its own ships in accordance with its policy of maintaining the freedom of the seas," United States Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., told his Maine constituents at Eastport.

And at Dexter, Maine, Senator Ralph O. Brewster urged that "every material assistance within our power be extended to those fighting for the same freedom we cherish."

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin told a huge Boston crowd that "as civilization trembles under the shock of mortal combat, as spies and subversive elements work to undermine our democracy, we should give earnest thought to the preservation of those principles that made us great."

On historic Boston Common, thousands gathered to witness a fireworks display, the culmination of a day of activity that included rededication of historic sites that figured in the Nation's battle for independence.

At Springfield, Mass., the city reported its greatest Independence Day parade with 5,000 taking part in the patriotic observance.

New England also had its Independence Day fun.

The Island of Nantucket staged an all-day Fourth of July celebration for townsfolk and thousands of summer visitors — including Lord and Lady Marley of England —enjoying the long holiday week end here.

Highlights of the celebration were the spectacular evening water carnival and the sky parade.

Scores of cleverly decorated boats, ranging from "cats" to fishing craft and luxurious yachts, took part in the water carnival.

Independence Day talks stress freedom; Britain joins in celebration: Page 3.

Roosevelt Calls U.S. to Pledge Lives in Defense of Liberty; Reds Admit Further Nazi Gains

Heavy German losses are reported as offensive pushes up to Stalin line.

BERLIN, July 5 (AP)—German forces slashing eastward toward Moscow from the Berezina River have reached the River Dnepr, east of Minsk, the German High Command declared today.

By the Associated Press

Saturday, July 5

The Soviet communiqué acknowledged a German advance, in the center of the front, roughly parallel to the Berezina River, to Lepel, 40 miles to the north of Borisov itself.

It was admitted that Soviet troops had been forced to retreat several kilometers to the east of Lepel—close to the Stalin Line—before Nazi tank attacks.

Acknowleged, too, was a Red retirement in the Baltic sector in the region of Dvinsk, Latvia, before the shock of fresh German troops rushed into the struggle.

In the southern Ukraine, in the region of Tarnopol—which lies 29 miles within the old Soviet frontier—the Red command reported that its troops were holding firmly.

Heavy German losses everywhere were claimed—62 planes during yesterday and unnumbered men and tanks.

Advance on Vast Front

The Nazi offensive generally was pushing up to the Stalin Line, however, all the way from the Gulf of Finland to the Black Sea.

Moscow and Berlin accounts of how close the hard-driven German spearheads were to the deep Russian defense belt differed, but the test appeared to be shaping up on the shortest line to Moscow—east of Dvinsk, and between the Berezina and Dnieper rivers toward Mogilev and Vitebsk.

A Russian communiqué declared the Germans had been unable to cross the Berezina despite three days of unceasing assault, but acknowledged the withdrawal of Red troops under heavy pressure in the lake-dotted region to the north.

A Moscow radiocast said the gains had cost the Germans almost 750,000 men killed, wounded and captured and asserted "the best divisions of the German army have been smashed."

The Germans, however, reported crossing the Berezina River in several places, rolling on toward the Dnieper and the Stalin Line little more than 50 miles to the east.

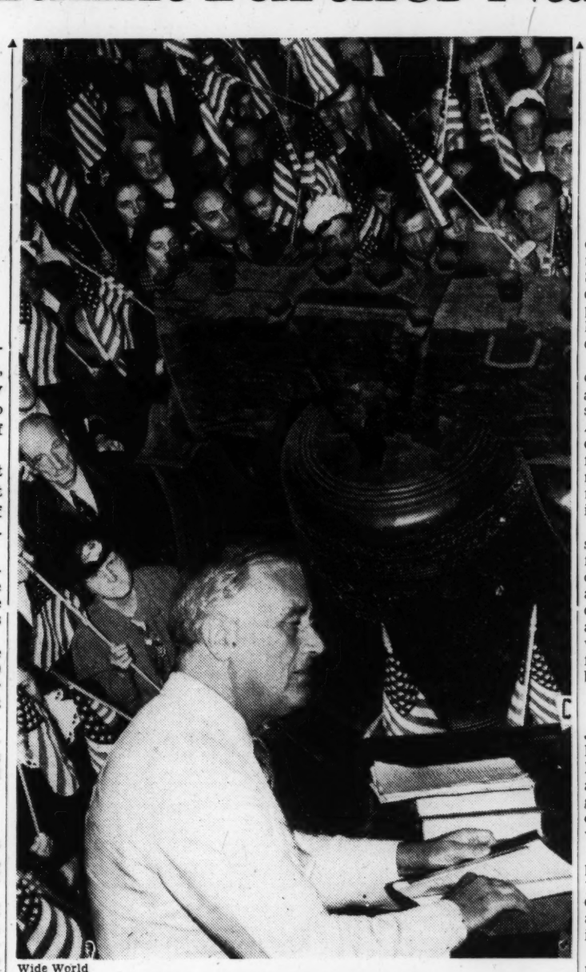
More Troops Captured

A special Berlin communiqué said last night 20,000 more Soviet soldiers had surrendered in a pocket near Minsk, bringing to 180,000 the number of prisoners the Nazis have claimed captured in the first two weeks of fighting.

A Rome radiocast said German and Rumanian troops had reached the Dniester River, old southwestern frontier of the Ukraine, after driving 60 miles across the newly-Sovietized buffer front.

The Soviet Government announced a year ago that the system whereby political commissars were equal in power to Army Commanders had been abolished and that the Commissars had been made subordinate to the military leaders

Continued on Page 6, Column 4



Wide World

A National Rededication

Above: Scene in Independence Hall in Philadelphia as persons surrounding the Liberty Bell pledge their allegiance to the flag as part of the ceremonies marking Independence Day. Below: President Roosevelt speaks from the new Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park to the people of the United States on July 4.

Japan Hints at Blockade To Halt U. S. Aid to Soviet

TOKYO, July 5 (AP)—Japan, whose Emperor sent Fourth of July felicitations to the United States, indicated that it was considering an extension of its territorial waters which would cut off Soviet Russia's big Pacific port of Vladivostok from American war supplies.

Koh Ishii, Cabinet spokesman, disclosed yesterday at a press conference that an extension beyond the internationally-recognized three-mile zone was being studied. German correspondents asked specifically if such a step had been discussed regarding waters around Vladivostok.

"Of course," the spokesman replied, "but the question has not been decided."

The spokesman indicated the Government was seriously considering the possibility of United States aid shipments to Russia via Vladivostok, on the Sea of Japan, which is all but enclosed by the huge arc of the Japanese islands.

At the same time the newspaper Hochi commented:

"If the United States sends arms and munitions to the Soviet by virtue of the all-out aid Lease-Lend Law, they must pass through Japanese waters en route to Vladivostok.

"This means that Germany must apply tripartite tactics. The war thus would be extended to Japanese waters."

Japan is committed to Germany and Italy—Both at war with Russia—to help them against any attack by a new belligerent but, while the Government said July 2 it had decided on a policy toward the Russian-Axis war, the spokesman would not say today what that policy is. Asked if it meant continued Japanese neutrality, he answered only:

"My mouth is sealed."

The spokesman said, however, that the Japanese decision had been passed on to Russian Ambassador Constantin Smetanin by Foreign Minister Yosukue Matsuoka. They conferred July 2. On July 3 it was disclosed that 100 women and children, members of Russian Embassy families, were preparing for hasty departure homeward.

Newspaper discussion, indicating the Japanese might act to close routes to Vladivostok, has centered on Soya Strait, between Hokkaido and Sakhalin, only 25 miles wide and the still narrower Iscugaru Strait, between Hokkaido and Hondo, the main Japanese islands.

Mr. Ishii was asked how Japan would regard any stationing of United States planes at Vladivostok (less than 700 miles from Tokyo). This, he responded, would be viewed as "an unfriendly act"—as Japan already regards the sending of United States-made planes to British Singapore, Batavia, in the Dutch East Indies, and Chungking, China's Capital.

The Japanese spokesman sought to quash rumors abroad that the current recall of certain Japanese ships from distant waters possibly was linked with new political or military plans. He said the recall was due entirely to the shortage of shipping facilities in waters nearer Japan.

The Port Office announced withdrawal of one ship from the Yokohama-New York run and postponement of the sailing of another—the Bordeaux Maru and the Kimikawa Maru, respectively. The Bordeaux Maru was understood to have been taken over for Government use.

Air Auxiliary Unit 'Delivering Goods' On Exact Schedule

LONDON, July 5 (BPS)—Working on a precision timetable, Air Transport Auxiliary members are delivering the goods on as exact a schedule as any peacetime commercial airline. The A. T. A., which at its start was allotted only two small sheds, works now from eleven large airdromes, with staff buildings larger than most of the RAF stations which it services.

Hundreds of men and more than a score of women pilot the planes from factories to RAF airfields. The men, many of whom are ineligible for service in the RAF, are classified according to which types of planes they are most capable of handling, and the women are limited, under mild protest, to the lighter trainers.

A. T. A. headquarters are equipped with meteorological laboratories and a room where every English balloon barrage is charted. In one room at each airdrome, communication with factories about the number of planes to be delivered is maintained, and a list of pilots with types of planes each can operate is kept.

Many Americans have enlisted in this service, but there is said to be room for more.

Declares Nation cannot remain an oasis of freedom in desert of dictatorship.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 5—President Roosevelt has today supplemented his "hope" that the United States can stay out of the war by declaring that Americans must be prepared to pledge their "very lives" to preserve the Nation's independence.

As most of the world paused, either in sincerity or in courtesy, as did Axis Japan, to pay its respects to the 165th anniversary of American independence, the President gave solemn warning that the freedom of the United States cannot be expected to stand if the freedom of its neighbor Nations is allowed to be lost.

"I tell the American people solemnly," he said in a brief speech from Hyde Park, which was part of the most consecrated observance of the Fourth of July the country has had for many generations, "That the United States will never survive as a happy and fertile oasis of liberty surrounded by a cruel desert of dictatorship."

Pledge of Allegiance

Conscious that the new Chief Justice of the United States, Harlan F. Stone, would, in a moment, lead the Nation in a coast-to-coast affirmation of the oath of allegiance, Mr. Roosevelt concluded his own moving remarks with these words:

"And so it is that when we repeat the great pledge to our country and to our flag, it must be our deep conviction that we pledge as well our work, our will, and if it be necessary, our lives."

Joining in the observance of the United States' sacred holiday, the British Empire, the Republics throughout the Western Hemisphere, the Soviet Union, and even Axis collaborator Japan paid homage to American Independence Day.

The Stars and Stripes and the British Union Jack floated side by side in the breeze which blew over London while the press and public officials acclaimed American aid in the struggle against Hitlerism.

The Emperor of Japan cabled a message of felicitation to President Roosevelt from Tokyo as did Norway's exiled King Haakon from London.

Greeting From Empire

The popular Prime Minister of Australia, R. G. Menzies, spoke for the whole Empire when he radiocast to the United States: "I send greetings to the great nation which understands that in the world combat between light and darkness, Americans will be numbered among the children of the light."

It was Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, recently appointed to the Supreme Court, who affirmed in a Nation-wide radiocast that there can be no appeasing the dictator Nations through cautious behavior or polite talk.

"Ultimately," he declared, "we must come to the day when we shall face their threats and their enmity for no other reason than that we persist in living the kind of life we live."

R. G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, speaking from Washington, foresaw that the issue of the war would be "silently and fatefully decided in 1941," and urged the British and American peoples to "attain a workable measure of co-operation" not only in winning the war but in securing the peace.

Nazis in South America

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., reporting to the Nation on his recent tour of South America as special envoy of President Roosevelt, disclosed that the Nazi invasion of the Americas "is already under way."

"The vanguard of Hitler's army is right now preparing the ground for a Nazi putsch below the Rio Grande," the screen star declared. "If Britain goes down in defeat the signal will be given from Berlin, subversive forces will come out into the open and our time will have come.

"To prevent this happening we must act and act now."

In the only major defense development today, Gen. George C. Marshall's appeal to Congress that draft Army and National Guard be continued in training beyond the prescribed year and that the legal restriction preventing the dispatch of troops outside the Western Hemisphere be removed, won new support and new criticism.

Agreeing that it might prove unnecessary to keep the boys in training longer than the single year and that troops might not be needed outside the Western Hemis-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Text of Roosevelt July 4 speech: Page 3.

Here He Is—The Basso Profundo of the Rural Streams and Marshes

Henry B. Kane

Leap, Frog, Leap! He Flies Through the Air With the Greatest of Ease—and Through the Water, Too

Sitting among the cool, green reeds of his marshy home with his long hind legs tucked beneath him, the croaking bullfrog knows it's best to look before he leaps. Note the big ear drums and smooth skin.

S-woop! He sails through the air with the grace of a circus aerialist. And look! He has put on his goggles. (His inner eyelid of "nictitating membrane" is closed in both jumping and swimming.)

Ker-splash! He made it. And down beneath the surface plunges his sleek body. But is a flat dive like this really good form for one of his reputation? Oh, well. What's form to a frog?

Underwater he demonstrates his breaststroke with great vigor. But this air breather won't stay under water long. He'll soon rise to the surface to utter a coarse, deep—brwoom!

Music Center in Berkshires Opens Sunday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass. — Music once more comes to its own in the Berkshires tomorrow, as the Berkshire Music Center at Tanglewood opens and the South Mountain Association has its first concert, under the sponsorship of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.

Trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the faculty of the Music Center, which is beginning its second year of the music school, have issued invitations for the opening exercises Sunday. It had been hoped that the opening program would be given in the new theater being built for this season, but it will not be ready for another week. As last year, the program will be given in the Shed of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, with Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, presiding.

Students numbering about 350, or about 50 more than last year, arrived this week, to take up living quarters in Lenox School and Cranwell School dormitories in Lenox, and at St. Edmund's School in Stockbridge.

Over last week end, a shipment of 47 pianos arrived at Tanglewood from a factory in Cincinnati, Ohio. The consignment, valued at more than $50,000, came over the highways in three large vans.

The South Mountain String Quartet, consisting of Kathleen Parlow and Edwin Ideler, violins; Conrad Held, viola; and Willem Willeke, cello, will give the opening concert at South Mountain at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The program will consist of the Quartet in D flat major, Opus 15, of Ernst Dohnanyi; Quartet in G minor, of Frank Bridge; and the Quartet in A minor, of Franz Schubert.

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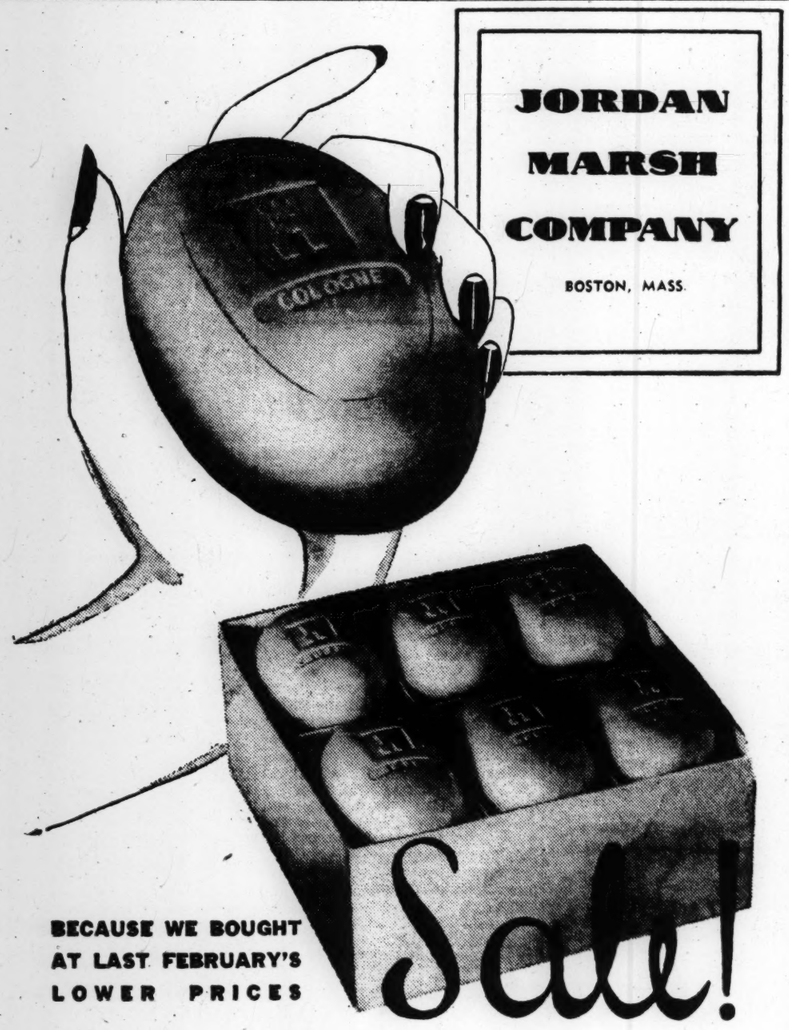

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PERFUMES—STREET FLOOR MAIN STORE

Wellesley Summer Institute Unites Divergent Viewpoints

By Don Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 5—The "Summer Institute for Social Progress" is starting its ninth annual two-week session on the Wellesley College campus today.

It is an unusual institute in that it places emphasis on its membership even more than on its excellent faculty and famous lecturers. In fact, its supporters believe there is nothing else quite like it—for by careful bestowal of a generous number of scholarships, the institute membership is brought very close to being a cross section of the United States population and interests.

The result is that the round table discussions—which receive an important place on the schedule—become almost as representative as a national poll—and very much more animated.

Wide Range of Students

Arriving at Wellesley today by automobile and train, there are farmers, mill workers, industrialists, financiers, students, and representatives of many other walks of life. And they have come from all corners of the country—bearing not only their suit cases, their swimming suits and their tennis rackets, but the opinions and aspirations of their particular home groups.

Ever since Miss Dorothy Hill of Buffalo conceived the idea of this type of conference a decade ago, it has been proving its worth in increasing measure.

Members with entirely different viewpoints have developed a mutual understanding and friendship—which they have been able to pass on to others when they went home again.

Social Barriers Leveled

Many a mill girl has discovered that society women had many interests and helpful activities which she had not suspected. And, conversely, many a society woman has found that there has been good reason behind some of the mill strikes which had seemed so wantonly selfish to her before.

In short, an attitude of willingness to see the other fellow's viewpoint is developed at the Institute which not only enriches the experience of each member—but which, in spreading circles, helps to build up a truer democracy all through the country.

Morning lecture series of this conference will be held in Sage Hall—with well-known economists and political scientists discussing the general subject: "How Can We Strengthen America?"

Afternoon round tables will be held alternately with evening public forums—allowing the free afternoons and evenings to be devoted to swimming, tennis, canoeing, folk dancing, music and other forms of recreation. There will also be trips to points of interest in Greater Boston.

Forums on Foreign Affairs

The six evening forums will be devoted to foreign relations, while the morning lectures will be concerned with different aspects of "Strengthening America at Home" through various forms of service to the community and the nation. The evening forums are open to the public, but the morning and afternoon sessions are attended only by those who enroll as day or resident students.

Chairman of the faculty this year is Laurens H. Seelye, Former President of St. Lawrence University. The head of the Institute is Henry E. Warren, President of the Warren Telechron Company of Ashland, Mass.

Among lecturers and discussion leaders are Dr. Helen E. Meiklejohn of the San Francisco School of Social Studies; Prof. J. Martin Klotsche of Milwaukee State Teachers College; Miss Alice Shoemaker of the Labor Education Service; Mordecai Ezekiel, Economic Adviser to the United States Department of Agriculture; Enrique S. de Lozada, for a dozen years a member of the Bolivian diplomatic service; Devere Allen, editor of NoFrontier News Service; Max Lerner, Professor of Economics at Williams College; Alexander Meiklejohn, author of "What Does America Mean?"; Norman Thomas, perennial Socialist candidate for President, and a number of others, more than 30 in all.

The first public evening lecture will be given tomorrow night by Louis M. Hacker, lecturer in economics at Columbia University, and author of "The Triumph of American Capitalism." His subject will be "What Is Right About America?" This particular session will be held in the College Chapel at 8:15 in conjunction with a religious service.

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Four Men Are Held In Milk Strike Area

RUTLAND, Vt., July 5 (AP)—Four men were held on open charges today as 100 police patrolled this milk strike area after Deputy Sheriff Ray Russell, of Monkton, was killed beneath the wheels of a milk-laden truck he was guarding.

Police said Deputy Sheriff Russell fell under the wheels while attempting to prevent a group of men from dumping the milk.

No violence was reported over the Fourth of July holiday, but deliveries to creameries still were curtailed.

The Sheffield Creamery at Vergennes, one of the largest in this area, received only five per cent of its normal milk deliveries. Deliveries in the Burlington area showed a slight increase over Thursday, but still were below normal.

Lumbermen Ask Extension Of Wage Law

Lumbermen are seeking amendment of the Federal Wage-Hour Law to cover intrastate as well as interstate operators, Robert P. Dolan, New England Regional wage-hour, director, announced in Boston recently.

A national committee studying the lumber and timber industry has made a blanket proposal for extension of minimum wages to intrastate operations affecting interstate commerce the Director said.

New England's 800 lumber and timber plants employ about 20,000 wage-earners, he reported. Although the effect on wage minimums in New England would be small, the Director continued, the area would benefit by the elimination of wage differentials.

Congressional power to regulate interstate commerce and the recent decision of Harlan F. Stone before he was designated Chief Justice of the United States, are cited in support of the committee's recommendation.

The committee made its recommendation following three days of receiving testimony concerning the industry. Much of the testimony involved the competition interstate operators encountered in southern states from small portable sawmills.

Witnesses pointed out that southern operators, restricting themselves to instrastate business, at times paid only agricultural wages. These dropped in some instances as low as 15 cents an hour, in contrast to the 30-cents-an-hour limit established for interstate commerce by the Wage Hour Law, witnesses said.

Statistics for 1939, most recent available, indicate that 42 per cent of all lumber cut in the Nation was cut in the South, Mr. Dolan said. "The volume of lumber output in the South is remarkable in view of the fact that this region has only 21.9 per cent of the total saw-timber stand and 10.5 per cent of the total old growth saw-timber stand in the United States," he added.

Maine Mission Ship Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Me., July 5—The Sunbeam III, cruiser of the Maine Seacoast Mission, bright with new paint and in perfect running order after a month of renovation in Bath, is now ready for its summer schedule. During the months of July and August the Sunbeam will visit a number of costal communities where the Rev. Neal Bousfield, Superintendent of the Mission, and other workers, will present the Mission's work.

The Sunbeam will carry this summer, in addition to her set of code flags and the Stars and Stripes, a new blue and white house flag made by hand and given to the Mission by a friend.

July 14 Mr. Bousfield will be at Wiscasset to speak at an open house a group of Wiscasset people have arranged for the benefit of the Mission. At this meeting it is expected that Edwin Valentine Mitchell, author of "Anchor to Windward," will be present, also his illustrator, Miss Ruth Lepper.

The Sunbeam will be open for inspection Tuesday morning, July 15, at Bath.

Pickers Ready for Apple Crop

Continued from Page 1

sary to make up the shortage. The average daily wage of pickers is from $4 to $5, although faster workers can make as much as $6 or $7.

Commercial apple growers in the State have always depended upon transients and seasonal workers to pick their crops. This year, due to the increased tempo of defense manufacturing, they realized that the shortage of help would be serious. The center of the apple-growing district is in the Nashoba Valley, but the labor shortage is current throughout the State.

Auto Club Sponsors Air Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—To promote inter-American friendship and trade, an 18,000-mile air tour over the proposed route of the International Pacific Highway through Central and South America is being sponsored by the Automobile Club of Southern California, starting here Oct. 16 and returning Nov. 24.

The Club, which long has supported development of the Highway, some of which is completed, has invited executives of the Nation's leading motorists' organizations, thereby making the cruise virtually a national gesture.

The Club's directors point to the educational value of the share-expense expedition as a gesture of friendship "toward the Latin American republics that are part and parcel of our democratic system of government."

President Roosevelt's recent request to Congress for $20,000,000 to help build the link to the Panama Canal emphasizes the timeliness of such promotional efforts for trade, defense, and friendship, according to Club officials.

In addition to officials of the principal motor clubs, several nationally know civic leaders are to be in the party. The chiefs of South America's leading motor organizations, in Peru and Argentina, are to greet the visitors en route and accompany them in the Douglas transports of the Pan American Airways system, to Lima and Buenos Aires. Entertainment is scheduled at many points.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mariam Burroughs, violinist, Loe Litwin, pianist, and Reginald Boardman, accompanist. In Fenway Court, at 2 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "French Paintings" by Miss Adlow, at 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Romance of Boston's Islands Revealed by Winthrop Teacher

Log of the Port of Boston

Edgar Allan Poe served part of his enlistment in Battery H of Boston at the fort on Castle Island, in 1827 . . . . vandals cut down the lonely elm tree of Apple Island that was a landmark for years . . . . an unsuccessful treasure hunt took place on Snake Island more than a century ago . . . . Spectacle Island was so named because its shape resembles a pair of spectacles.

These and countless other interesting facts regarding the islands of Boston harbor, are disclosed by Edward Rowe Snow, Winthrop teacher, and authority on Boston's islands, in his latest book, "Sailing Down Boston Bay." The 58-page book, published by the Yankee Publishing Company, of Boston, contains many illustrations, and two maps of the harbor.

On Lovell's Island, Mr. Snow points out, there are two lighthouses, now abandoned, a tunnel under the harbor, and the wreck of the 74-gun Magnifique of the French fleet that sailed into Boston harbor in 1782. Time and tide have so altered the contour of that island that the wreck is now beneath the land and above the reach of the sea, he writes.

Only a quarter of a century ago, a lighthouse keeper named Charles H. Jennings was digging in his back yard on Lovell's Island when he uncovered several coins that proved to be gold, according to Mr. Snow. He left the island the next day on his vacation, telling the relief keeper of his find. When Keeper Jennings returned to the island after two weeks, the relief keeper left on the same boat, and when Mr. Jennings reached his house, there was an eight-foot hole in the back yard. Mr. Snow says the relief keeper resigned from the service shortly afterwards, and appeared to be living "comfortably."

One of the most unusual formations in the outer harbor, he writes, is a spit of land which runs at low tide from Greater Brewster Island all the way to what was once Bug Light. Mr. Snow takes walks in Boston's outer harbor on this spit without wetting his feet,—but at low tide.

Harbor Charts

New charts of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey include one for Boston inner harbor, with new data for the main ship channel, soundings along the Navy Yard waterfront, and in the channel south of Mystic Wharf. Another new chart shows the famous Georges fishing bank, and Nantucket Shoal.

Coast Guard

Commander Carl von Paulsen who has been filling in temporarily as law and intelligence officer at Coast Guard headquarters at Boston left office work to take command of the cutter Northland, assigned to patrol duty in northern waters.

Chafing at office work, Commander von Paulsen was glad to get the call to sea duty again, he said. He succeeds Commander E. H. Smith as skipper of the Northland, the latter having been promoted to a special assignment. Commander Smith is said to be one of the greatest authorities on icebergs in the country.

Commander Lee H. Baker, whose last command was the cutter Chelan, prior to that vessel being turned over to Great Britain under the Lend-Lease bill, has taken up the duties of law and intelligence officer at Boston headquarters of the Coast Guard.

Lobster Fisheries

Boston and Gloucester markets take about 90 per cent of the $3,782,300 lobster fisheries of the Atlantic coast, according to F. M. Smith, superintendent of the Canadian National Express at Moncton, N. B. Nova Scotia ranks first in importance as a producing area for lobsters, with New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the Province of Quebec, next. Railways play an important role in the marketing of live lobsters, Mr. Smith declared, using express refrigerating cars. About 10,600 fishermen are engaged in the lobster fisheries of the Maritime Provinces, he said.

Leon Stone

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tomorrow. Gentle winds, mostly easterly today.

Massachusetts: Fair today except for diminishing cloudiness preceded by light rain on Cape Cod and Nantucket early this morning. Slightly warmer today. Fair and warmer tomorrow

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair today with continued moderate temperatures. Fair and warmer tomorrow.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Diminishing cloudiness becoming fair and slightly warmer today. Fair and warmer tomorrow.

Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to variable winds, mostly easterly, south of Cape Ann. Fair weather north of Provincetown and mostly cloudy preceded by light rain from Provincetown southward today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	72	New York	66	68
Denver	60	89	Norfolk	69	94
Kansas City	63	80	Philadelphia	64	66
Los Angeles	59	83	St. Louis	61	70
Miami	80	89	San Francisco	53	75
New Orleans	75	88			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 5.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:01 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Sunday, 9:37 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 9:58 p. m.; height 11.2 feet.
Monday, 10:35 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m. Saturday and Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Defense of Freedom Stressed In Independence Day Talks

By the Associated Press

American Independence Day was hailed by speakers in both North and South America yesterday, President Roosevelt leading the impressive ceremonies from his home at Hyde Park, N. Y.

As soon as the President finished his address—a call for national unity — broadcasting engineers flipped their switches and Chief Justice Stone, from his vacation retreat in the Colorado Rockies, led millions of Americans in repeating the oath of allegiance to Flag and Nation.

Continuing the theme that America stands in danger from abroad, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson declared in Washington that "no amount of cautious behavior, no amount of polite talk will earn for us the friendship and good will of dictator systems." He asserted the Declaration of Independence was "the nightmare of conquerors" because it is a standing incitement to overturn tyranny anywhere."

Short-wave radio beams carried to the world a message from Wendell L. Willkie that he is "quite sure that before long now the great force of the American Navy will be brought into play to insure the delivery" of supplies to Great Britain.

The 1940 Republican presidential candidate said "we understand that if we permit the last stronghold of liberty in Europe to fall before the onslaught of totalitarianism, the opportunity to save liberty in America will be lessened and, therefore, the overwhelming percentage of the American people are resolved that at whatever hazard or cost, we will sustain the fighting men of Britain." The speech was translated into Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese and French.

Speeches by Diplomats

At Rio de Janeiro, United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery expressed a similar conviction. "Our liberty may have to be defended soon again," he told an assemblage of his fellow countrymen. Mr. Caffery declared that effective defense of the Western Hemisphere depended upon co-operation of the other American republics.

Josephus Daniels, U. S. Ambassador to Mexico, asserted at a patriotic rally in Mexico City that "this world cannot live in peace and security half democratic and half totalitarian."

At Kansas City, Milo J. Warner, National Commander of the American Legion, said the soldiers of 1917-18 were "ready to fight again, if need be, to preserve America as we know it and keep it free from Hitler or dictator domination and strangulation."

Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Air Corps, told a Fourth of July gathering near Uniontown, Pa., that the United States Army's only real fortifications are a canopy of bombers.

Douglas Fairbanks Jr., special envoy for President Roosevelt on a recent South American tour, assured radio listeners that the democratic ideal was strong in the countries he visited but insisted that those who minimize the danger of Nazi invasion of the Southern continent are living in a "false paradise."

The "vanguard of Hitler's army is right now preparing for a Nazi putsch below the Rio Grande," he said.

Monroe Doctrine Backer

Acting President Castillo of Argentina in a broadcast from Buenos Aires in honor of Independence Day said the Monroe Doctrine united the hemisphere and that the geographic solidarity of the United States and Argentina made "Argentina recognize the holiday of the North American Nation as if it were our own."

He said founders of both countries were motivated by a desire to seek independence and Christian civilization, which should be guarded by all the peoples of America.

At Santiago, Chile, Foreign Minister Juan Rossetti said Chile would rush aid to any threatened American nation.

Speaking with United States Ambassador Claude Bowers during United States Independence Day ceremonies, Senor Rossetti said:

"If some day the territorial integrity or the independence of the sister American Nations is threatened, Chile will rush its aid to the common effort in accordance with its traditions of inter-American solidarity."

While in Havana, President Batista, observing the 165th anniversary of United States independence, said in a broadcast the people of Cuba and America should hold their "moral resources and reserve energies ready for vigorous action at the most opportune time and in the most efficient manner."

Tribute From Cuba

"The 165th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America is commemorated at a time of great difficulties for humanity," Colonel Batista said. "The ideas which served as a basis for the organization of the great American peoples are the same for which all the nations of the Americas have fought. . . . A powerful action of brute force has kindled war in the old world and dangers threaten the democracies of all the world."

In Bogota, Colombia, United States Ambassador Spruille Braden told a Fourth of July picnic crowd of American and British residents of Bogota that "it would be foolhardy to think that the insatiable assailants of other peace-loving peoples do not covet the wealth of this hemisphere.

Speaking in Montreal, Jay Pierrepont Moffat, United States Minister to Canada, declared the people of the United States "stand united" because "freedom is greater than life itself."

Mr. Moffat spoke over a national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Col. J. L. Ralston, Canadian Defense Minister, speaking at Toronto, declared that the war might be longer "than any of us realize, but be sure of this—Canada is going to see it through."

Mr Ralston spoke at a joint luncheon of the American Legion and Canadian Corps Association as thousands of legionnaires flooded into this city for a three-day "good will invasion" of Canada.

The mass visit was explained as an opporunity for United States veterans to learn at first hand what the Dominion is contributing to the new war.

Observance in France

In France, where normally the Fourth of July is celebrated widely, there was practictlly no official recognition this year. Although a law observed since 1918 is still on the books providing that United States, British, and Belgian flags are to be flown on these countries' holidays, the only American flags in sight in Vichy, capital of unoccupied France, were those at the U. S. Embassy, on the villa of Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy, and on the building of the Guaranty Trust Company.

However, anonymous donors presented Leahy with a number of bouquets of red, white, and blue flowers, and at Clermont Ferrand a brief ceremony was held at the monument to American World War dead.

Shaighai observed the Fourth with the greatest enthusiasm in many years. With the American colony observance, representatives of all nations opposing Germany and the Axis allies praised the United States in numerous radio programs arranged especially for the occasion.

A special Fourth of July program was broadcast in English for American listeners by the Moscow radio station. The Russians sent greetings across the ocean and played several American songs.

America's Duty

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, said yesterday "only English courage" or a "negotiated peace now" can preserve England, while Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, asserted that "by a kind and courageous action" America "can not only save the world, but her own sons."

Foe and supporter, respectively, of the Administration foreign policy, they addressed an Independence Day mass meeting sponsored by the Townsend Clubs concluding their sixth national convention.

"Nothing can crush Hitlerism or all it symbolizes so quickly as peace," Senator Wheeler said in his prepared speech. "Armed might cannot mold diverse and conflicting nationalities into one. No conqueror has done it before and no conqueror can do it now. A Europe at peace means that the Hitler empire will crack and crumble as the Roman and Napoleonic empires crumbled. . . .

"We must solve our domestic problems. We must continue a program of economic and social reform within the framework of the Constitution. We must build stronger the sinews of this republic. We must make democracy impregnable from within and without. We will build mightier and mightier our armed forces. We can—we will—create an unsurpassed air force—an invincible navy and an unbeatable army. We can do this—and more—if we remain at peace."

Senator Pepper, in his prepared address, accused Senator Wheeler, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, Colonel Lindbergh and ex-President Hoover as being the "real war-mongers of America."

Coal Strike Seen Fading In Southland

By the Associated Press

Possibility of a walkout of 150,000 coal miners appeared to be fading today as plenary committees of owners and workers gathered in the Capital to talk over their differences.

John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Mine Workers, and L. Ebersole Gaines, representative of the operators in the Southern area, said negotiations for a settlement of the dispute were progressing, and indicated there may be no strike Tuesday.

The comparatively minor details of contract wording—the operators already having agreed to an abandonment of the old 40-cent daily wage differential with the North—appeared to be the only hurdle.

Alton, Ill.—Negotiations started between the management of the Western Cartridge Company and the American Federation of Labor Chemical Workers on the question of collective bargaining representation. The firm holds large ammunition contracts.

New York — Members of the Dairy Farmers Union in New York, Vermont, and Pennsylvania, who seek higher prices for milk shipped to New York City, sent representatives of 23,000 producers to confer with Owen D. Young, retired industrialist, who owns a farm in New York. They hope to bring about a rise in price to a uniform figure of $3 per hundredweight, of 47 quarts, as compared with an estimated price of $2.15 for this month.

Weirton, W. Va.—Closer to the national defense front, the Weirton Steel Company announced it would comply with all except two provisions of an NLRB order directing disestablishment of employee representative plans. The company said it would not reemploy six of the 17 workers ordered reinstated and that none would be given back pay.

Hollywood, Calif.—Negotiations for settlement of the 37-day strike of the Screen Cartoon Guild at the Walt Disney Studio were broken off altogether yesterday.

Gunther Lessing, Vice-President of the Studio, said: "We're going ahead and make cartoon comedies without the strikers. Whenever we have met the union demands they have made now ones until the thing is ridiculous."

New York — Republic Aviation Corporation announced it had distributed vacation bonus checks totaling $70,672 to 2,398 employees to compensate for relinquished summer vacations.

Each employee with more than a year of service received an extra week's pay, with proportionate sums for those employed less than a year. The company's plant is at Farmingdale, Long Island.

New York—The Seafarers' International Union (A. F. of L.) rejected a shipowners' suggestion that striking members return to work on vessels tied up here and that the question of increased war bonuses be submitted to arbitration.

San Francisco—The San Francisco Employers Council has called an emergency meeting for Monday, July 7, to try to solve a wage dispute with culinary workers and prevent possible strike closure of downtown restaurants.

Trona, Calif.—Striking members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers telegraphed President Roosevelt urging him to take over the American Potash & Chemical Corp. plant.

The plant had been closed by a walkout from March 14 until July 2, when the corporation reopened it. Plant manager A. A. Hoffman reported that 560 of the total of 1,087 employees had returned to work.

Kansas in the Middle of Things

KANSAS
HISTORICAL MARKER
GEOGRAPHIC CENTER OF THE U. S.
YOU ARE NOW IN THE EXACT CENTER OF THE UNITED STATES. ON A FARM THREE MILES NORTH IS THE OFFICIAL LOCATION ESTABLISHED BY THE U. S. GEODETIC SURVEY. IT IS THE ONLY SPOT WHERE A PLANE MAP OF THE NATION WOULD BALANCE IF IT WERE OF UNIFORM THICKNESS. TRANSCONTINENTAL HIGHWAY MILEAGES ARE:
GEOGRAPHIC CENTER
ERECTED BY
KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY
AND STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Marker Just Unveiled Marks Geographical Center of U. S.

Kansas, Crossroads of Nation, Tells About It in Markers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas is very much in the middle of things this summer with the dedication of appropriate markers designating both the geodetic and geographic centers of the United States. These two points in the Sunflower State are within 50 miles of each other.

Some may not know the difference between the geodetic and the geographic centers. The former was established in 1901 as the triangulation station of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, "chosen because of its convenient position at the intersection of the main east and west transcontinental arc of triangulation with the main north and south arc, which follows approximately the 98th Meridian." In other words, it is the starting point for all surveys and map-making in North America.

This "North American Datum," as it is called, after intricate mathematical calculations, was fixed on Meade's ranch in Osborne County. The spot is marked by a concrete slab in which is embedded a bronze plate engraved with a cross. This tiny point of intersection is to the lines and boundaries of this continent, including Canada and Mexico, what Greenwich is to the longitude of the world. Upon it depend the surveys of a sixth of the world's surface.

Easily Visible to Motorists

A marker calling attention to the geodetic center was dedicated, June 5, with Leslie Edmonds, information director of the Kansas Highway Department, as the chief speaker. The marker was placed in a conspicuous location at the junction of highways 24 and 281, a quarter of a mile north of Osborne, where passing motorists would be more apt to see it than if it were at the exact location of the concrete slab in the Meade pasture.

Now we come to the geographic center, which is about 50 miles from the geodetic center, in the eastern part of Smith County. This is the pivot on which the nation would balance if it were a plane of uniform thickness. The United States Geological Survey has located it officially at latitude 39 degrees, 50 minutes, and longitude 98 degrees, 35 minutes. A country road leads to this pivotal point, which has been fenced off on a farm one mile north of Lebanon.

Because of its importance, the State Highway Department, assisted by the State Historical Society and the Kansas Chamber of Commerce, has placed a marker telling about it on the nearest highway, U. S. 36, just west of its junction with U. S. 281. Special dedicatory ceremonies were held here, June 29. Following an address by Justice Hugo T. Wedell of the Kansas Supreme Court, there was a pilgrimage to the spot on the farm where the Lebanon Hub City dedicated another plate designating the exact geographical center.

Rivalry Over Location

Heretofore the geographic center has been set at various points within Kansas. A generation ago an Ohio Congressman, Gen. J. Warren Keifer, conceived the idea of locating a city in the exact center of the Nation, with the object of finally making it the capital. His surveyors laid out the city of Kanopolis in Ellsworth County, which has since become noted chiefly for its salt mines.

Among other Kansas counties that have laid claim to the distinction of being the geographic center are Republic, McPherson, Morris, Riley and Rice; the location shifting from time to time as new calculations have been made. At the Fort Riley reservation near Junction city is a monument erected in honor of Maj. E. A. Ogden, who first established the present fort and called it Camp Center, considering it very near the geographic center of the country.

Now that both the geodetic and geographic centers are marked, Kansas feels that its claim to being the crossroads of the Nation is fully substantiated.

France Plenty Sweet For the Swiss Bees

BERN, Switzerland (AP)—Swiss bees have been "smuggling" honey out of German-occupied Alsace.

With the collapse of France last year, many Alsatian farms went to weeds. Neglected bees left their hives and abandoned their "pastures" to the Swiss bees across the Rhine.

The result was that the Swiss bees winged across the river and brought back tons of French nectar "duty free."

Britain Joins To Honor U. S. On July 4

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—The Stars and Stripes fluttered widely over the United Kingdom as Britons honored the United States on Independence Day.

American flags flew from principal railway terminals, hotels and other buildings, and American patriotic music was played through loudspeakers at this city's Waterloo and Victoria Stations.

Ambassador John G. Winant, addressing the American Society in London at a luncheon, said the American flag "symbolizes the universal idea that lives within our land and beyond our frontiers and the ideal that reaches out to all human kind.

Morning newspapers devoted much space to Independence Day.

The Daily Express carried a United States flag in the upper right-hand corner of the front page. Its lead editorial stressed the importance of the spirit of independence this year.

The Daily Sketch printed pictures of President Roosevelt, Wendell Willkie, Ambassador Winant and scenes of United States preparedness activity.

In an editorial the Daily Herald said:

"The faith proclaimed in Philadelphia in 1776 is the faith for which we of the British Commonwealth are fighting today.

"And in that fight, we know that we have the devoted support of the American people. It could not be otherwise."

President Roosevelt's Independence Day speech was cheered today by the British press, though some editorials expressed disappointment that he did not commit the Uniuted States to more active participation in the war.

Doesn't Come That Easy, U. S. Treasury Believes

WASHINGTON (AP)—An Arkansas man wrote the Treasury:

"I have been informed that the Government will furnish mineral rods to locate hidden money. If they do, please let me know how to get one."

The Treasury replied:

"We know of no divining rods for finding money. If you do, let us know."

How to Save Gasoline Is Told By Expert in Hints to Motorists

TULSA, Okla., July 5 (AP)—To the motorist who would conserve fuel for national defense and get a longer run for his gasoline dollar, William F. Lowe, Secretary of the Natural Gasoline Association, today offered these suggestions:

Have the motor "tuned" often, at least every 5,000 miles. An improper gasoline mixture alone can cause a 10 per cent waste. Set the spark two degrees below the motor's faint knocking point. There is an extremely slight power loss, but a gallon of gasoline stretches a mile farther.

Clean and adjust spark plugs frequently. One fleet owner found that cleaning and adjusting them every 1,000 miles cut his fuel bill 10 per cent.

Avoid "Jack Rabbit" starts and "racing pickups" in second gear The engine can't burn all the gasoline it's getting. Conversely, rushing madly up to stoplines, then slamming on the brakes also wastes gasoline.

Watch tire pressures. A low tire offers more resistance to pulling. Properly inflated tires also wear longer.

Park in the shade. Gasoline vaporizes easily and a surprising amount of gasoline will evaporate through the tiny air hole of the gas tank cap during hot weather.

Keep the battery well charged for quick starts. The fuel pump is pumping gasoline away during those slow, grinding starts before the engine fires. Avoid unnecessary choking.

Clean the air filter often. When it's dirty and clogged the carburetor may not get enough air, the gasoline mixture gets too rich and mileage falls.

Finally, drive at moderate speeds. It takes a third more gasoline to go a mile at 60 miles an hour than at 40.

Text of President Roosevelt's Independence Day Speech

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 5 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's Fourth of July address to the Nation follows:

In 1776, on the Fourth day of July, the Representatives of the several States in Congress assembled, declaring our independence, asserted that a decent respect for the opinion of mankind required that they should declare the reasons for their action. In this new crisis, we have a like duty.

In 1776 we waged war in behalf of the great principle that government should derive its just powers from the consent of the governed, in other words, representatives chosen in free elections. In the century and a half that followed, this cause of human freedom swept across the world.

But now, in our generation—in the last few years—a new resistance, in the form of several new practices of tyranny, has been making such headway that the fundamentals of 1776 are being struck down abroad and definitely they are threatened here.

Based on No Logic

It is, indeed, a fallacy, based on no logic, for any Americans to suggest that the rule of force can defeat human freedom in all the other parts of the world and allow it to survive in the United States alone. But it has been that childlike fantasy itself—that misdirected faith—which has led nation after nation to go about their peaceful tasks, relying on the thought, and even the promise, that they and their lives and their government would be allowed to live when the juggernaut of force came their way.

It is simple—I could almost say simple-minded — for us Americans to wave the flag, to reassert our belief in the cause of freedom—and to let it go at that.

Yet, all of us who lie awake at night—all of us who study and study again, know full well that in these days we cannot save freedom with pitchforks and muskets alone, after a dictator combination has gained control of the world.

We know, too, that we cannot save freedom in our own midst, in our own land, if all around us—our neighbor nations—have lost their freedom.

That is why we are engaged in a serious, in a mighty, in a unified action in the cause of the defense of the Hemisphere and the freedom of the seas. We need not the loyalty and unity alone, we need speed and efficiency and toil—and an end to backbiting and an end to the sabotage which runs far deeper than the blowing up of munitions plants.

I tell the American people solemnly that the United States will never survive as a happy and fertile oasis of liberty surrounded by a cruel desert of dictatorship.

And so it is that when we repeat the great pledge to our country and to our flag, it must be deep conviction that we pledge as well our work, our will and, if it be necessary, our very lives.

WPA Defense Plan Widened

CHICAGO, July 5 (AP)—Commissioner Howard O. Hunter reported July 2 that the WPA program of training workmen for defense industries would be expanded substantially.

He made the announcement during a conference with State Administrators from all parts of the Nation on ways and means of shearing 400,000 workers from the WPA rolls.

The reduction—from the June 30 total of approximately 1,400,000 to 1,000,000—was necessitated by a WPA appropriation of $875,000,000 for the new fiscal year, the smallest in terms of dollars and potential employment since the WPA program was established in July, 1935.

Under the program for preparing workmen for jobs in defense industries and re-employment, selected workers are trained in industrial plants. Their WPA pay continues until they are placed on some firm's pay roll. Since its inception last August, some 100,000 workers have been trained. Mr. Hunter said 40,000 are undergoing training now and the number would be increased to 50,000 by August and enlarged steadily thereafter until 100,000 are being trained at one time.

A spokesman reported that the general reductions in WPA employment would range from 20 to 50 per cent on a basis of relative need, with the states having the largest number of defense contracts and showing the greatest increases in private employment taking the biggest cuts.

He added that the reductions would be effected within the next two weeks, and would be accompanied by cuts of approximately 20 per cent in administrative forces.

The spokesman said defense projects would be given priority in assigning workers who remain on WPA rolls.

Camp Fire Girls' Executive School Opens Sessions at Sloatsburg, N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 5—Thirty young women from 18 States are attending the Camp Fire Girls Executive Training School, held with the co-operation of New York University, opening at Lake Sebago, in the Palisades Interstate Park, Sloatsburg, N. Y., today. For six weeks they will study the place of "Camp Fire" in the local community and its relation to phases of present-day living.

Record enrollments in the summer camps maintained by the organization this year were reported by Miss Janel McKellar, National Associate Field Secretary, who directs the Executive Training School. Representing three generations of Camp Fire Girls, 50,000 girls and guardians will have "slept under the stars" by the end of the summer, she estimated.

Training courses for Camp Fire guardians are under way in 13 camps. These sessions are under the direction of a national staff, headed by Miss Edith Kempthorne, which travels from camp to camp during July, carrying its guidance program to local leaders. Guardians in New York State are enrolling in the Buffalo session, opening at Camp Aloha, Wales Center, on July 7.

While there, they will devote their efforts to "honest and accurate interpretation of democracy, the creative effort of promoting cultural appreciation, observing the essential rules of good health and preserving spiritual values unaltered by a world at war."

A third project for this summer is the program for the girls themselves now in readiness for thousands of Camp Fire girls from coast to coast, as interpreted and carried out by leaders and guardians of local units.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has commended the program of Camp Fire Girls for being in line with national defense.

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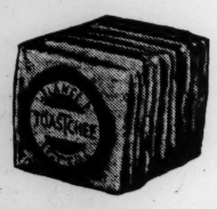
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Beauty and Fragrance of Roses Draw Crowds to Fenway Garden in Boston

New Films on Boston Screens

Handsome Technicolor photography decorates "Moon Over Miami," the musical film with Betty Grable, Don Ameche, Robert Cummings, Charlotte Greenwood, and Jack Haley now at the Metropolitan. The camera explores beaches and inland waterways, takes a look at water sports, looks out from a diving bell, and wanders in and out of luxurious hotels.

The plot is less pleasing. It is an artificial yarn about a couple of girls and their aunt, who invest a small legacy in a trip to Florida with the hope of capturing a millionaire husband for one of the girls and possibly both. It is another version of the narrative that has previously served for the stage play, "Three Blind Mice," and a musical derived from it, "Three After Three."

After the fashion of such entertainment, the story is of less importance than the songs, dances, and spectacle. Miss Grable taps nimbly and frequently, sings alone and in company with Mr. Ameche, and appears in many changes of costume. Mr. Cummings too sits down at the piano for a bit of song. And Miss Greenwood and Mr. Haley, the former masquerading as her niece's maid and the latter as a bellboy, indulge in some comic song and dance on their own account. Among the others who contribute to the entertainment are Cobina Wright, Jr., the Condos Brothers, and Jack Cole. The songs are by Leo Robin and Ralph Rainger, and the film was directed by Walter Lang.

The companion feature is "I'll Wait for You," a comedy, with Robert Sterling, Marsha Hunt, Virginia Weidler, Paul Kelly, Fay Holden, and Henry Travers as the chief players.

'Man Hunt'

A melodrama that at times is highly skillful and at other moments wildly improbable has come to the Paramount and Fenway under the title of "Man Hunt." Dudley Nichols, who adapted the story from Geoffrey Household's novel, "Rogue Male," and Fritz Lang, who directed, seem to have been most successful in the first half of the film as they tell of an English sportsman captured at Berchtesgaden shortly before the outbreak of the war, his escape from torture, and the manner in which he makes his way back to England. Particularly noticeable is the use of sound to heighten the dramatic suspense.

But the sequences in England as the fugitive seeks to evade the Nazi agents still on his trail are less plausible. Too much effort seems to be given to building up a romance with the Cockney girl who comes to his aid. The climax, when he is trapped in a cave by the leader of the Nazi band, appears over-melodramatic. And the conclusion when he jumps from a plane in a parachute over Germany, after war is declared, brings the film to an abrupt end.

It seems that when he was first captured he was engaged in what he described as a "sporting stalk," to see if he could get close enough to Berchtesgaden to aim a rifle at its occupant. At that time he did not intend to shoot to kill. But at the end of the story his point of view had changed. In between there are suggestions of brutality, and some deeds of violence along with the straight excitement of the chase.

Walter Pidgeon gives an admirable performance as the hero. George Sanders is the sinister leader of the pursuit, with John Carradine as one of his agents. Joan Bennett plays the Cockney girl with intensity. Heather Thatcher and Frederick Worlock have a pair of lighter roles, which they do amusingly, as perturbed relatives of the fugitive. And there is a delightful little cabin boy played by Roddy McDowall.

"Thieves Fall Out," the other feature, is a comedy in which Eddie Albert, Joan Leslie, Jane Darwell, and Alan Hale are the principal players.

'Billy the Kid'

The excitement proffered by M-G-M's "Billy the Kid" is almost exclusively visual. As photographed by Cameramen Leonard Smith and William V. Skall, the majesty of deserts and mountains becomes the real hero of the new film at the State and Orpheum. The backgrounds are rich in purples, coppers, golds, ochres, pinks, rusts, and so on.

Gene Fowler has provided a conversational screen play and David Miller's direction is mild. This fictionalized motion picture attempts to present William Bonney on the side of the law. The Howard Emmett Rogers-Bradbury Foote story, which was "suggested" by Walter Noble Burns' "The Saga of Billy the Kid," deals with Billy's semi-conversion to the forces of law and order engaged in driving a gang of cattle rustlers out of the Southwest.

Billy's better nature is appealed to by the courage of an upstanding rancher plus the rancher's pianistic accomplishments; by Billy's boyhood pal, now employed as ranch foreman; and by the rancher's pretty sister. But there is not more than a hint of romance.

The story's major paradox has been resolved by having Billy shoot down all the villains and then be killed by his former pal. The reason given is that Billy refused to wait for the process of the law, which would have hanged the rustlers.

The role of the hero baffles Robert Taylor.

The other principals are Brian Donlevy (the foreman) Ian Hunter (the rancher), Mary Howard (the rancher's sister), and Gene Lockhart (the rustlers' leader).

The other feature is "Adventure in Washington," a story of Senate page boys. Gene Reynolds, Herbert Marshall, and Virginia Bruce have the principal roles.

'She Knew All the Answers'

"She Knew All the Answers," which reached the Keith Memorial Thursday, is about a chorus girl who falls in love with the sedate guardian of a playboy. At the beginning of the story she had intended to marry the playboy. The direction by Richard Wallace seems old-fashioned. The screen play has little in the way of humorous lines or situations. The principal players are Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone, John Hubbard, and Eve Arden.

"Bachelor Daddy," the second feature, is a comedy in which Baby Sandy is adopted by three bachelors played by Edward Everett Horton, Raymond Walburn, and Franklin Pangborn. Kathryn Adams and Donald Woods have romantic roles.

Included in the bill is a new March of Time issue on New England and its part in the defense program.

By a Staff Photographer

Roses Abloom in Fenway Garden

The exquisite beauty of the pale pink Los Angeles rose is admired by Anne Louise Cousins, left, and Lorraine Ness, right, in the Rose Garden, Fenway Park, just off Park Drive near Jersey Street. Electric bulbs illuminate the color-drenched archways during the evening.

Roses Gleam Under Lights In Fenway

Roses in all their gorgeous colors and fragrance, and in sufficient varieties to cover every day of the year, are on display day and night this month in the Rose Garden in the Boston Fenway on Park Drive, near Jersey Street.

Eight hundred daylight lamps—colored and frosted—have been added to the 29 floral archways, so that during the late evening hours the climbers and ramblers may be viewed in their natural colors, just as they appear in the sunshine. The quiet, winding pathways are open to the public until 9:30 p. m.

Many new varieties are on display in Boston for the first time this month, William P. Long, Park Commissioner, announced today. Among these are several Irish roses, the McGredy's Yellow; the Pink Dawn; the Hector Dean, a salmon pink; the Golden Mane; the Patrick Anderson, the Rose Bampton, and the Flembeau, all in deep red. Altogether, more than 4,000 blooms in 368 varieties are on display.

Everett Smith

Christian Science Program For Sunday, July 6

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Museum Offers Opportunity To Study Choice Watercolors

The Museum of Fine Arts offers "escape from the heat wave" in its watercolor galleries recently rehung with paintings by late nineteenth century and contemporary American artists. One feature is a group by Winslow Homer with such cooling scenes as "Children Playing under a Gloucester Wharf," "The Blue Boat," "Sponge Diver," and "Breaking Wave" which has so much ice-green and foaming white. This collection, together with the current exhibition at the Institute of Modern Art, gives Bostonians an exceptional opportunity to study Homer's works.

Among the other paintings shown is Charles Burchfield's fresh spring landscape, "In May." There are snow scenes by Dodge MacKnight; water scenes by John La Farge, Maurice B. Prendergast, Abraham Walkowitz, Edward Hopper and William T. Aldrich; flower paintings by Laura Coombs Hill, and numerous other pictures by such artists as Oliver Herford, John S. Sargeant, Frank Benson, Maurice Sterne, Arthur S. Davies, Prescott Jones, Frederick W. Smith, Charles Hovey Pepper, Eliot O'Hara, George O. Hart, Charles Curtis Allen, Edward D. Boit, and Henry Bacon. This exhibition will remain on view through July and August.

Summer classes for adults will again open at the Museum, and lectures on Far Eastern art and techniques in painting and pottery will be given. The regular summer classes in drawing and modeling for boys and girls from eight to 18 will begin on July 8. Application should be made to the Division of Instruction, Museum of Fine Arts.

So popular was the course during the winter on furniture of the English Regency, American Federal, Empire, and Victorian styles, that Miss Margaret George will repeat it, from July 8 to Aug. 14. Classes will meet at the Museum from 10 a. m. to 12:30, and the course may be taken on either Tuesdays or Thursdays.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower news, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

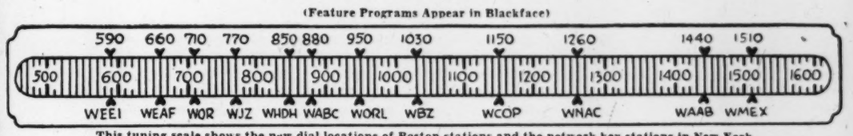
Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, July 6

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Columbia's Country Journal	News; "Reflections in Rhythm"	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15			Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	Farmers' Union Program: speeches; orches-	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45		tra	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News Service	News Service			"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Siesta	Farmers' Union Pr'g'm	"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Brush Creek Follies	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Jack Coffey's Orch.	Organ Melodies
1:45	Brush Creek Follies	News Service	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	Buffalo Presents	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Boston Red Sox vs.	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	Buffalo Presents	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Local sports	Washington Senators	"Melodic Moods"
2:30	'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Bright Idea Club";	baseball game	John Kiley, organist
2:45	'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	children's program	Boston Red Sox vs.	Five Star News
3:00	Dorien String	Indiana Indigo: Jean	"Nature Sketches"	Washington Senators	Sports and Music
3:15	Quartet	Brown's Orchestra	Patti Chapin, songs	baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30	Program Previews;	"Music of the Americas," with Ricardo	Golden Melodies	Red Sox - Washington	Sports and Music
3:45	"Hub"; News		Golden Melodies	baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00	"Calling Pan-America"	News; Club Matinee	Music; 'Campus Capers';	Music; youth program;	Nancy Mace, soprano;
4:15		Club Matinee; variety	orchestra; songs	"Prelude to Stardom"	Western songs
4:30	New England to the	Network Sports	Central City Festival,	Sports talk	Melody Mirror
4:45	Colors	Club Matinee	Frank St. Leger's Orch.	"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
5:00	"At Meadowbrook"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"The World Is Yours";	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Sonny Dunham's	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Orchestra; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	S. Burnham's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Dance Time; News	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	John T. Flynn, talk	Dinner Dance; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Elmer Davis, news	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00	'People's Platform';	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Dramas of Youth"	Harold Sanford's Orch.
7:15	informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	series	Five Star News
7:30	Columbia Con. Or.,	Confidentially Yours	Confidentially Yours	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	H. Barlow, con.	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.
8:00	"Spotlight" with Ed	Jean Cavall, baritone;	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	WMEX Round Table Dis-
8:15	East	U. S. Army program;	"Grand Ole Opry"	from Camp Edwards	cussion
8:30	"City Desk"; drama	"The Bishop and the	"Truth or Consequences";	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Civilian Defense talk
8:45	"City Desk," news	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	music	Woody Herman's Orch.
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	News Service	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	NBC Summer Symphony;	Hotshots; Glen Welly's	"Contact"; Dave Elman,	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Lorin Maazel, conductor	Orchestra	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	NBC Summer Symphony;	Orchestra	"Chicagoland Concert";	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	Lorin Maazel, conductor	Soloists	Marian Claire, soprano;	Dance Digest
10:30	Golfers' Forum	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Defense for America	Henry Weber's Orch.;	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	Charles Dant's Orchestra	series: dramatization	Tribute to G. M. Cohan	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Tony	News; Music	News Service	Cleveland Summer Or-	Dance Digest
11:15	Pastor's Orchestra	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	chestra concert	Dance Digest
11:30	Teddy Powell's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Boyd Rayburn's Orch.	"California Melodies";	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Teddy Powell's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Boyd Rayburn's Orch.	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	"Day's End"; News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc
For Monday, July 7
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves from Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Spanish Lessons.
6:30 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music.
7:15 p. m.—Music for the Three Americas.

WBOS (11.86mc-25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Andrini Continentales; America the Free.
6:00 p. m.—Music Graphs; Rex Maupin's Orch.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Sports Page; "Speaking of Liberty."
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte"; orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Musical Workshop"; NBC Summer Symphony.
10:30 p. m.—News in Spanish; Patti Chapin, songs.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, singing cowboy; Arturo Arturo's Orchestra.

For Sunday, July 6

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 21.79mc-254.m)

2:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.
2:45 p. m.—Music and Special Features.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good-Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Godwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Church Program in German, English and Scandinavian.
4:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
5:00 p. m.—Vagabond Traveler; recorded.
5:30 p. m.—Music at Eventide.

WBOS (11.86mc-25.26m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods; NBC String Symphony.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; Tapestry Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean Cavel, songs.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time, Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Postman; Education in a World of Nations.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88meg, 25.2m.
London—6:45 p. m.—The News. GSC, 9.58 meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Berlin—7 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"In Town Tonight." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg, 19.9m; RNE, 12meg, 25m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—"Melody Contest"—Favorite Radio Stars; News in English: Hungarian Folk Songs; Gypsy Band. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.
London—9 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3 m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79meg, 16.8m; JLG4, 15.10meg, 19.8m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54 meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO5, 15.30meg, 19.6m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP 6.03meg, 49.7m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio News reel. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Sunday, July 6

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Questions of the Hour. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
London—8:00 p. m.—The News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Michael Foot, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Hungarian Dance, Orchestra; News in English; "Popular Melodies," Janos Sardy, tenor, Ilonka Szabo, soprano; Budapest Concert Orchestra; HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"The Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—9:35 p. m.—Japanese History Series. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—The Sunday Service GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—"Britain on Guard." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—The Exquisite Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO5, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wilcher, organist	European News; Music; "Cloister Bells"	European news; Organ Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15				Radio Carollers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	'Morning Pick-Up'; orch.
9:15	"Organ Loft"	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"		Religious Service
9:30	"Organ Loft"	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious Service
9:45	"Gypsy Caravan"	gram			Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob; children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Southernaires; Negro	"Thrills and Romance";	"Musical Album"	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	male quartet	Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist	Service of The Mother
11:00	News; Orchestra	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	Church, The First
11:15	Pastor's Orchestra	Church Quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Church of Christ,
11:30	"What's New at the	"Riding the Range"	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45	Zoo?"	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Service	Massachusetts
12:00	News; Weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra.	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15	Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	'Excursions in Science'
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	"Down South," with	Italian string music	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Symphony Orchestra	Peter Bressela's Orch.	Italian string music	World in Fantasy"
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist	Music Hall on the Air:	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour; Ruby
1:15	Sketch	Symphony Orchestra	Religious program	Cy's Continental	Cowan's Orch.; Doris
1:30	March of Games	DBZ News of the Air	Charles Dant's Orchestra	"Haven of Rest"; male	Abbot, soprano; Morris
1:45	March of Games	DBZ News of the Air	Charles Dant's Orchestra	quartet	Goldberg, baritone
2:00	"Invitation to	"Hidden History"	NBC String Symphony	Children's Chapel	"Just Quote Me"
2:15	Learning"; forum.	Foreign Policy talks	Orchestra Concert	"The Story of the Army"	"Just Quote Me"
2:30	News; Network	"Tapestry Musicale"	University of Chicago	Network Program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	Program	"Tapestry Musicale"	Round Table	El Paseo Troubadours	gram
3:00	Columbia Broad-	"African Trek"	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	Art Mooney's Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	casting Orchestra,	"African Trek"	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	Art Mooney's Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	Howard Barlow,	"Talent, Ltd"; popular	H. V. Kaltenborn	Art Mooney's Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45	conductor	musical program	Sunday Serenade	Art Mooney's Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	"Meet the Music"	Sunday Vespers	Joan Benoit, soprano	Dance Orchestra	Western Songs
4:15	"Meet the Music"	Sunday Vespers	"Far East"; Upton Close	Dance Orchestra	Western Songs
4:30	"Spirit of '41"	News; Music	Talk, Andrew Mills, Jr.,	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	"Common Sense by Uncle
4:45	"Spirit of '41"	Popular music	T. L. Thomas, baritone	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	Bill"
5:00	'The Ontario Show';	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Victor Arden's Orchestra
5:15	variety	Olivio Santora, yodeler	edy drama	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Irish Minstrels
5:30	'The Ontario Show';	Gardner Gessip	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Religious program
5:45	variety	Rhythms by Ricardo	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Religious program
6:00	Ed Sullivan; guests;	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	News; Baseball scores;
6:15	music	Religious Program	prano; violin; organ	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	'Diminutive Classics'
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	News Service	News Service	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Religious Hour: dramati-
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear	"Dr. I. Q., Jr."; ju-	Baseball News	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	zation
7:00	Mom"; sketch	News from Europe	"Regular Fellows"; com-	"Fight Camp"; dramatic	Music You Like to Hear
7:15	Della Rhythm Boys	News from Europe	edy drama	program	Music You Like to Hear
7:30	World News Tonight	News of the Day	"Bandwagon"; Jack	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	World News Tonight	Concert in Miniature	Coffey's Orchestra	Wythe Williams	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	Andre Kostelanetz	Star Spangled Theater	"What's My Name";	American Forum	C. Hageman
8:15	Or.; G. Swarthout	guests; drama	quiz show	American Forum	Central Baptist Church
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	American Forum	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter	cal Album"
9:00	Summer Hour:	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Joan Edwards,	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	Leonard Warren;	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Percy Faith, cond.	Sports News of the Day	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Nobody's Children";	Bert Hersch Presents;
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	orphans' histories	orchestra and soloists
10:30	News; music	"Good Will Hour"; John	"Deadline Dramas"	"For Your Information	Five Star News
10:45	Jerry Sears Presents	J. Anthony, director	"Deadline Dramas"	Alfred Wallenstein	Army Recruiting Prgrm
11:00	Headlines, Bylines;	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Dance Orchestra	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	"Britain Speaks"	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Sonny Dunham's	Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Pancho's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Johnny Davis's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Irving Miller's Orch.	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	"Life and Land"; drama
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	Irving Miller's Orch.	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	"You're the Expert"	"The Munros"; sketch	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Accordiana"	John Kiley, organist
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"; sk.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	Five Star News
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Jack Coffey's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Jack Coffey's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:30	Music; speaker	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Jack Coffey's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45	Lecture Hall	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Jack Coffey's Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Gypsy Caravan	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Network Program	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Harold Turner Piano	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Highlights and Halftones	John Kiley, organist
4:45	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Children's Musical Prm	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Irene Wicker, story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball Scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport reports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"This Is the Show"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Harold Sanford's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Music Clubs; chorus	News of the World	"Fu Manchu" sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Will Bradley's Orchestra
8:00	Report to the Na-	"The World's Best"	James Melton; Francia	"Contact," David El-	Variety program
8:15	tion	"The World's Best"	White; orchestra	man, m. c.	Variety program
8:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Boake Carter, news	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45	vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	Public Safety Program	Studio program
9:00	Theater: "Algiers,"	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q." quiz	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	with Charles	"Basin Street Society"	program	Gabriel Heatter	cal Album
9:30	Boyer and Hedy	News Here and Abroad	"What Burns You Up"	News Service	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Lamarr	Ted Steele's Orchestra	"What Burns You Up"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Famous Jury Trials";	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	dramatization	vocalist; chorus	Mary Small and Orch.	Dance Digest
10:30	Civilian Defense	National Forum: talk	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Tom, Dick and Harry";	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	National Forum: talk	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	comedy trio	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Talk, Gen. Robert E.	Dance Digest
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Wood	Dance Digest
11:30	Music; records	Want"; records	"Music You Want"	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45	Dance music	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra.	London	"Day's End"; News

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Tomorrow

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Opening Esplanade Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Boston Films

Exeter—"The Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day. 2, 5, 8:10. "The Great American Broadcast." 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—"Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 1:35, 5, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"Red Army on the March." 1, 2:45, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:45.

Keith Memorial—"March of Time." 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy, Edward Everett Horton. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Kenmore—"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. "Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.

Metropolitan—"Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable and Carole Landis. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "I'll Wait for You," Robert Sterling, Marsha Hunt. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"One Night in Lisbon," Medeleine Cartoll and Fred MacMurray. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "Singapore Woman." 11:05 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:25.

Orpheum—"Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20. "Adventures in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce." 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—"Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan

Boston Tenement Youths Go to Vermont CCC Camp

Up in the green hills of Vermont today 30 young boys plucked from steaming tenements in Boston's congested areas are being introduced to a new kind of life as members of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

These lads, enrolled Wednesday along with 53 other Boston youths sent to other camps, are beginning a six-months' enlistment period at Camp 1135 in Underhill, during which, it is expected, they will receive training making them valuable in the national defense program.

Forty-three youths enrolled in Boston were sent to the CCC Camp at Camp Edwards and 10 went to the maintenance depot at Lawrence, Mass., where their known mechanical ability can be developed.

A special CCC enrollment team, under the direction of Assistant Adjutant General B. H. Van Buren, which is touring the State to enroll young men between 17 and 23 in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Arriving in a community, the enrollment team interviews and examines candidates for the Corps chosen by local selecting agents who operate under the direction of Mrs. Laurette Bresnahan of the State Department of Public Welfare.

As a result of this method of selection, according to Mr. Van Buren, many underprivileged boys are receiving an opportunity to learn a trade and to receive the advantages of plenty of good food and outdoor life.

The boys receive $30 a month and full maintenance. If they have dependents, $15 a month is sent home, $7 is deposited to their account, and $8 given them for personal needs. The youths may reenlist for six-month periods until they have served 24 months.

Men eligible for the draft may sign up in the CCC, but with the understanding that if their number comes up they will be released for military service.

Other military and defense news in brief:

Recreation Building Authorized—The Legislative Committee on Towns reported favorably on a bill authorizing the town of Barnstable to erect a recreational building exceeding 600 square feet on Frank P. Hallett Park, to be used by soldiers at Camp Edwards.

New Flying Cadet Group — The son of an Army Colonel and several outstanding college athletes are among the 94 young New England men who will start training as Army Flying Cadets on July 16, it was announced today by Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, Corps Area Recruiting Officer. The officer's son is Richard E. Stanley of Belmont, Mass, son of Col. Oramel H. Stanley, Assistant Corps Area Surgeon on duty at the Boston Army Base. Among the athletes are George G. Hedblom, Harvard, and Kenneth B. Skoropowski and Joseph L. Lanata, Boston University.

Defense Housing Projects—Housing projects for defense workers will be built in Bristol, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., as a result of President Roosevelt's approval yesterday of a program to construct 10,070 low-cost dwellings in 34 sections of the country. There will be 200 units in each of the two New England projects and rents will be from $20 to $30 a month.

Criticism in Providence Of Planned Civil Service Law

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5—The proposed Civil Service Law for Providence, presented to the City Council this week by the special three-man commission which drafted it, has run into widespread criticism principally because it freezes into office most of the present City officials and also exempts from civil service examinations a large proportion of City employees.

The new Providence charter which went into effect last January provided that a commission be appointed to draft a civil service law. The City Council now is authorized either to accept the proposed law and set a date on which it will go into effect or to reject it.

The most criticized section of the proposed act is the one which provides civil service exemptions to all members of the Police, Fire, and School Departments, all officials appointed by the Mayor and all those elected by the City Council or by the people. This blanket exemption automatically removes from the provisions of civil service the bulk of the City employees.

The act calls for a three-member Civil Service Commission, one member to be appointed by the Mayor and to serve concurrently with him, the other two to be appointed from lists of candidates offered by the Presidents of Brown University and Providence College.

The commission, in turn, would appoint a Personal Director who would serve for only one year but would be eligible for reappointment.

George Hurley, Chairman of the special commission which drafted the proposed act and approved it nuanimously, conceded that the measure would affect only a small number of the City's employees. He said the members of the commission "hoped that the number who would be required to take examinations would be fairly small," and explained that he sought to avoid the "chaos that obtained in the State House" when the State Civil Service Act was approved, making most State employees subject to examination.

Channel Project

The three-year channel deepening project in Providence harbor at the upper end of Narragansett Bay now is expected to be completed this summer with removal of the last 4,000 cubic yards of rock off Field's Point. When the work is done, the channel will have a depth of 35 feet and a minimum width of 600 feet from Providence to the sea. The U. S. Engineers' office here is preparing the final contract to complete the work.

Hangar Nearly Ready

The second large hangar at the Rhode Island State Airport, Hillsgrove, is nearing completion and though it will not be fully completed until fall, it is expected to be ready for temporary occupancy within a few weeks when the roof is covered.

Slightly larger than the present State-owned hangar, the new one is being built as a WPA project. It will be used by the Army. The 152 Observation Squadron now is based at the State Airport but is expected soon to be shifted to new quarters at Fort Devens. Another Army aviation unit then is expected to be assigned to Hillsgrove.

The hangar will be of steel and brick construction. It is 220 feet by 200 feet and 40 feet high. Work was delayed last spring when the steel girders for the framework failed to arrive on time.

Work to Learn

During the last school year more than half of the students at Brown University either found work, won scholarships or obtained university loans to help pay their expenses, Dean Samuel T. Arnold announced this week. The total involved in outside work, loans and scholarships, the Dean said, was $209,678.72.

More than one-third of the students received scholarships each of which was from $100 to $500. Waiting on table in the university dining rooms is still a popular way to earn outside money, the Dean pointed out, listing 168 young men who earned part of their expenses that way.

Eire Firm Sues U. S. for Wheat

Suit for $110,000 has been filed in the Federal District Court in Boston by a firm of Irish Free State importers as a result of the United States' seizure of the Danish steamship, Rita Maersk, in the Port of Boston recently.

The importers, Grains Importers, Ltd., of Eire, filed suit against the Government to recover for 121,650 bushels of wheat consigned for delivery in Waterford, Eire, aboard the Maersk.

MONEY MOVING TIME-

As one of the large Federally chartered and supervised associations in California we invite the accounts of investors who wish to diversify their savings.

All accounts insured and guaranteed up to $5,000 by an instrumentality of the United States government.

Accounts may be opened by mail this week with no loss of earnings. Savings received on or before July 10th earn from July 1st.

ASSETS OVER $5,000,000

POMONA FIRST FEDERAL
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
260 SOUTH THOMAS STREET, POMONA, CALIF.

Kimball Firm's State Pact Is Ruled 'Illegal'

A State contract between the Massachusetts State Department of Mental Health and a corporation headed by a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives was held "illegal" and "unenforceable" by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, in an advisory opinion handed down recently.

Representative John V. Kimball (R) of Malden was identified by Walter S. Morgan, State Comptroller, as the Legislator involved. Records, he said, show that Representative Kimball was President of the Richard D. Kimball Company, Boston engineering firm, in Sept. 1939, when the contract was made, although he does not now hold that office.

The contract provided for a fee of six per cent of the total cost of a construction project at the Boston State Hospital. Later the fee was amended to a flat $1,500.

Comptroller Morgan refused payment of the $700 first installment upon receiving the Attorney General's ruling.

Representative Kimball recently figured in the Middlesex Superior Court trial of Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge on indictments charging corruption. Representative Kimball testified that he paid to a representative of the Mayor part of the fees he collected on Cambridge projects.

Attorney General Bushnell pointed out that a statute bars Legislators and State officials from transacting business with the State. Further, he said, the statute extends "to contracts in which a Legislator is 'indirectly interested as well as those in which his interest is direct.'"

Mr. Bushnell added that the contract was not made by the department with the Legislator but with the corporation of which he was President.

"I am of the opinion," he ruled, "that as a matter of law, a member of the Legislature who is President of a corporation which makes a contract falling within the scope of said section is by reason of the fact of his holding office of President at least 'indirectly' interested in such contract."

The Attorney General also referred to a ruling of former Attorney General Knowlton that "if a member of the Legislature is personally interested in a contract in which the State is a party interested, which is made by a State commission or by authority derived therefrom, he is liable to punishment by fine or imprisonment." Mr. Bushnell concurred with this opinion.

Money Shift Calls Special N. H. Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 5—Because the 1941 session of the New Hampshire Legislature failed to arrange for the transfer of monies that it expected that the State would receive for the next two fiscal years to general funds where they will be needed, it is going to be necessary for the lawmakers to reconvene.

After months of consideration of the State's financial problems for the next two fiscal years, the Legislature adjourned convinced that the budget for the period would be balanced through transfering anticipated surpluses of about $4,000,000 from sinking funds to the general funds of the State. This was in keeping with a policy followed a number of times in recent years but in the former cases the lawmakers had actually authorized such transfers. This year the lawmakers neglected to enact an authorization of such a transfer.

Acting upon a request of the Governor and Executive Council for a ruling on the question of whether or not such transfers could be carried out under existing laws, the State Supreme Court ruled that "no authorization exists that would permit the use of money in the sinking fund to defray the impending deficit in State operations."

The sinking fund is used to retire the State debt and receives its chief revenue from the operations of the State liquor system and the pari-mutuel gambling system.

Without specific authorization, the Act setting up the sinking fund provides that none of this revenue can be used for the ordinary operating expenses of the State. The 1941 Legislature found that this fund is expected to take in $4,000,000 more than its anticipated demands for the next two fiscal years and so considered that this money could be used to balance an otherwise unbalanced budget as has been done previously.

Just when the special session will be called can not be learned. It is expected that legislative leaders will strive to limit the considerations of the session to the single problem of authorizing the transfer. As yet no estimate has been made of the probable expense of the special session.

Vocational Work To Be Extended

Alterations and installations have been started to establish shop centers at three Braintree grammar school buildings to facilitate the town's vocational training work when schools reopen in September.

Approximately $12,000 has been appropriated for the work aimed to train 7th and 8th grade students. The three schools are the Hollis, Lincoln and Noah Torrey buildings.

'To Defend the Constitution'

Wide World

New Chief Justice Takes Oath of Office

High up in the Rockies, in a log cabin in Estes Park, Colorado, Harlan Fiske Stone of New Hampshire is sworn in as twelfth Chief Justice of the United States. U. S. Commissioner of Rocky Mountain National Park Wayne H. Hackett (left) administers the oath as Abner Sprague, Estes Park pioneer, looks on.

Stone Becomes Chief Justice In Rocky Mountain Cabin

ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARK, Colo., July 5 (AP)—With austere, black-robed justices replaced as witnesses by a corps of uniformed Rangers, Harlan Fiske Stone recited his promises as Chief Justice of the United States July 3 in a log cabin.

High in the snow-mottled Rockies, the ceremony was "without fuss," as the New Hampshire-born Chief Justice had insisted.

He solemnly swore to "do equal right to the poor and to the rich." And, with Mrs. Stone sitting quietly behind him, vowed to "support the Constitution of the United States against all enemies." The judicial oath and the oath of allegiance were repeated after Wayne Hackett, U. S. Commissioner for Rocky Mountain National Park.

The Republican liberal gazed out a window overlooking a sunny, green-hued mountain valley as he firmly recited the words.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner Sprague, operators of the rustic lodge where the Stones have been resting for two weeks, silently watched their most important occasion since they settled in Rocky Mountain National Park 74 years ago. Twenty-five Rangers and Park officials and a few intimate friends were the other witnesses.

Nazis Train Elite of Youth For Leadership of Future

STARNBERG, Bavaria, Germany (AP)—The National Socialist Party has established a boys' school here in which they undertake to train future leaders in statecraft with the Nazi point of view.

"But they don't play soldiers," Brigade Führer Julius Görlitz, Director of the School, hastened to explain.

Military-like discipline and soldierly bearing were evident, however, in the classrooms and school grounds.

During a visit of foreign correspondents, the Director hailed a group of boys. They snapped to attention, answered questions in a military manner.

Best of Nazi Youth

They represented the cream of youth from scattered points in the Reich's 42 Provinces. They explained that they were on their way to a classroom where model planes are built. Among this group was a son of the plane manufacturer, Ernst Heinkel.

The facilities include 14 buildings, but 12 are still under construction. At present 50 French war prisoners keep the site tidy against the time when the German builders resume their work. The grounds are situated on the scenic Starnberger Lake, 15 miles from Munich.

Pupils enter the school at the ages of 10 to 12. The study plan provides for residence of eight years, but particularly gifted pupils are expected to cover the ground in six years.

The facilities, including the dormitories, are designed for about 500 students.

About 80 students, selected by Party leaders and school authorities throughout the Reich, are admitted each year. There are 14 instructors. Only the two piano teachers are women.

Free for the Poor

Director Görlitz declared the poorest farmer's son has an opportunity to attend the school without cost, but wealthier parents are expected to pay according to their ability.

Each class has a führer, who, Herr Görlitz said—borrowing a phrase from English—is responsible for keeping things in "tip-top order."

Under the class führer are various divisional führers, one of whom may be assigned to inspect clothing, another books, another sports equipment, and so on.

There is no special religious training, but Herr Görlitz asserted that "every course is religious."

"We have no quarrel with the church," he declared. "Our boys are brought up to believe in God, but with a religious conception bigger than that of Christ—love of family, community, people, nature.

"We tell a boy 'You have God in you—in your breast—and the way you live and do business is all-important.' Christian learning is not deep enough. Concepts of moral behavior were formulated long before Christ."

Herr Görlitz said the boys do not use tobacco, which Adolf Hitler has called "the poison of humanity." No beer is served, but the Director said the boys "sometimes, out on trips, drink some of our light Bavarian beers."

The boys arise at 6:30 a. m., do classwork in the mornings and devote their afternoons largely to sports—boxing, swimming, shooting, sailing on the lake.

At times the boys dance and have tea with girls of nearby boarding schools.

Trips over the continent, and before the war even into England, have been part of the student life.

On a blackboard in one classroom visited by foreign correspondents was a map showing England's merchant fleet routes. This, as well as instruction in national politics, Herr Görlitz termed "extra-curricular activities."

English, Latin and Italian are required languages. French, Russian and Spanish are optional studies. Colonial matters are stressed.

Cape Garden Tour Planned For Tuesday

Tuesday, July 8, has been set for the annual tour of gardens on Cape Cod for the benefit of the Cape Cod District, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The tour will be from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., with seven gardens included.

Three are on Quisset Avenue in Falmouth, those of Mrs. Leroy Clark, with a box hedge setting, overlooking Quisset Harbor; of Mrs. Lewis W. Francis in a wooded dell and, of Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, nationally famous for its beautiful roses.

Two gardens are on Penzance Avenue, that of Mrs. Seward Prosser, which is a sunken garden with a pool, and, on a peninsula, jutting into the great harbor, and that of Mrs. Mary C. Draper, also a sunken garden, enclosed by a wall.

At Woods Hole are the terraced gardens of Mrs. Geoffrey T. Whitney and, on Shore Road, that of Mrs. Arthur W. Bell, with roses featured.

Brown 'Grads' Donate $42,307

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5—A record-breaking total of $42,307.63 in gifts from a record number of Brown University alumni marked the close of the year's campaign of the Brown Alumni Fund. The fund is to be used for the general purposes of the University.

The total is $5,554.43 more than in 1939-40, and represents an increase of 15 per cent. Until the end of this year's campaign, last year's results had topped all previous records.

Nazis Force 'Kultur' Upon Conquered

Signs of a "Kultur-blitzkrieg" aimed at substituting Germanism for Europe's diversified culture are widely noticeable in Nazi publications and actions.

Reading between the lines is hardly necessary. With the same ruthless organization that co-ordinates tank and air units in war, German officials are going about the task of fulfilling Adolf Hitler's promise to "make Europe German or destroy it."

If the picture that can now be painted of this process lacks the "total" nature of Germany's war it is doubtless due to lack of information rather than to the incompleteness of the process.

Chief ground-breakers for the new German Kultur of Europe are the countless German Institutes which are being erected in diplomatically and militarily subjected countries. In some cases, as in Italy and other Axis members such as Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, it is conceivable that a portion of the population welcomes the erection of these centers of German culture. However, among people who have just recently felt the force of German arms, the feeling toward German Kultur is likely to be less friendly.

Effort at Copenhagen

A new German Scientific Institute has been founded in Copenhagen in the presence of a S S Chief Group Leader named Massow, Minister-President Siebert of the German Academic Exchange and leading representatives of German and Danish universities as well as Prince Harald, the representative of the Danish King.

A similar Institute has been formed in Budapest, Hungary.

A German-Netherlands Cultural Union has been formed under the auspices of the German Commissar of the Netherlands. Its board will contain a German and a Netherlander. Its goal will be to further exchange and co-operation between Germany and the Netherlands in the field of culture, as well as to further Netherlands cultural life along lines already tried in Germany. Works of Dutch artists will be shown in Germany and those of German artists in the Netherlands.

This exchange of culture has always been one of the chief methods of the Third Reich for establishing friends in neighboring countries. This exchange ranges all the way from jugglers and dancing girls in cabarets to professors of abstract sciences. The new Reich feels that hospitality shown artists pays well, for they are susceptible to praise and attention more than any other class, and are not without influence in their countries.

Institute in Belgrade

The ruins of German bombers in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, will hardly have been cleared away before work on the new German Institute will begin. Thus, Germany is taking up a cultural position which it was developing before the World War, but which she in large extent lost after that conflict, when South Eastern Europe turned more to the victorious Western powers for culture and inspiration.

The Institutes in Belgrade, and in Sofia, Bulgaria, reportedly will be devoted largely to the study of Slavic culture and to the spread of German culture in these countries. In these two cities, as we'l as in Rumania and Hungary, a lively academic exchange with Germany will take place. In the latter two countries, according to German reports, many interesting problems in prehistoric research have presented themselves which, especially in Hungary, promise to uncover entirely new points of view.

A new German-French book store was recently founded in Paris in the presence of the German military command and Paris city officials. The purpose, as expressed in a speech at the opening ceremony, is "to permit the French to inform themselves of the cultural work which is being accomplished in the New Germany."

At the same time a new organization for the translation of French and German books was formed which will take charge of choosing suitable books for translation and suitable translators. According to German services the French "Syndicat des Editeurs" which belongs to the organization, emphasized the lively interest in France for the literature and "world of thought" in Germany.

The German library of the German Institute in Paris has reopened again with its 17,000 volumes in German to which have recently been added propaganda books on the Hitler Youth and the Women's Union "in order that the French may inform themselves of the intellectual life of Germany."

With the news of the mass execution of Polish professors and intellectuals and the imprisonment of a group of German professors who dared to protest at this treatment of their Polish colleagues, comes news of efforts to establish German Kultur in the East, which has for centuries been a battle ground between Slavic and German people and culture.

The first new university in Greater Germany was founded in Posen on land taken from Poland "in order to advance the German colonization in the East," as the Nazis put it. All faculties will be represented with special attention given to agriculture. A State Library has been founded in the semi-independent Polish Government General, now overrun on the way to the invasion of Russia. According to the Governor, Dr. Hans Frank, this library and institute for the German East in Cracow form the nucleus of a future university.

In the New Europe everyone will have to understand German, according to the Nazis, because all orders will be given in German. Hence the German Government lays special stress on proper German instruction in subject lands. A board of school inspectors has the task of seeing that German instruction in the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia is up to standard and that the books used are in no way offensive to the Reich or to Nazi ideology.

Already the fruits of authority and control of thought are said by Germany to be ripening, as a young growth of Czech intellectuals is reported coming along which is "seriously occupying itself with the problem of co-operation with the new Germanic Europe."

One remembers the days before the war when the Germans were loud in their protestations against the attempts to integrate Germans linguistically into the Polish and Czech states.

Not only the language of the new Europe shall be German, but also the spirit of its schools is being Nazified. From Lorraine comes the news that Roman Catholic sisters are being removed from their positions in schools, while in the Netherlands both Roman Catholic and Protestant clergy and members of orders are being removed from all schools, except special religious schools.

From Alsace comes news of the complete regimentation of the school system and its co-ordination with the schools of the Reich. This consisted chiefly in loosing all bonds which existed with the Roman Catholic organization. Religious services or devotions in the schools are forbidden.

Two hundred young unemployed Netherlands school teachers were recently invited to Germany to study at the expense of the German Government, "for the purpose of adapting the teaching methods of the Netherlands to those of Germany."

Adaptation of Methods

At the same time that conquered and "allied" peoples are subjected to the German influences, the German minority in Rumania and Hungary are completely freed from all educational influence by the states in which they live. German minorities are under strong National Socialist discipline and educational compulsion.

As German Kultur strides across countries it implants its Nazi imprint everywhere. "Made in Germany" can be read on many organizations which are supposed to be native growths. The Boy Scouts, anathema to the Hitler Youth, are abolished and in their place spring up Hitler Youth organizations and Labor Service groups.

It is not difficult for the German Propaganda Ministry with the means of publicity of practically all Europe in its hands to give a German veneer to Europe. The radio of the Netherlands alone which has recently been put under the control of the German puppet government has 1,200,000 listeners.

Newspapers of the entire Continent excepting Sweden and Switzerland are either directly subject to Germany or "allied."

A tremendous anti-Semitic library in Frankfurt with 350,000 volumes is intended to place the brand of anti-Semitism on the formerly free Europeans.

Five thousand German students were recently mobilized in a war propaganda effort to search the libraries and the treasures of history and literature for evidence that England was the great evil force in the world.

Signs are present that the United States may be next.

Whitewash Effort

By such means Germany may succeed in painting a veneer of Germanism over Europe covering up and mutilating the features of the formerly free nations and peoples. Whether the imposition of German Kultur upon other nations by such means will succeed in the long run, when each people has time to reflect on its own character and traditions, is another question.

While Germany is "blitzkrieging" the culture of foreign nations, removing their national academic and intellectual class to prison camps to be replaced by pro-German elements, the Reich is facing a serious shortage of young academicians and intellectuals at home. The German academicians were "blitzkrieged" in 1933 and later by the Nazis, who enforced their doctrine by burning books and filling concentration camps and establishing a Nazi black list index.

German youth soon learned that Germany was no place for intellectuals, so they became soldiers, officers, labor leaders, S. S. and S. A. men. The same terror and lethargy was found in German universities as is now felt in other European universities and intellectual circles.

Except for technical, political and military courses the level of learning dropped considerably. Those students left in what were formerly called the "liberal arts" were regimented into busy work groups who were not called on to make decisions and think for themselves, but only to work on command from above. They were used as tools for influencing the masses and conductors for the ideas of the Propaganda Ministry.

New Threat Appears In 'Kultur-Blitzkrieg'

Naziism shows itself far more subtle and dangerous than Panzer Divisions now crashing across Europe, in deep-laid plans for a "Kultur-Blitzkrieg" to force conquered peoples into the German mold. Labor of invaded nations meanwhile is chained increasingly to the Nazi war machine. Disclosures from German publications of incipient cultural and labor domination are summarized by a competent authority on present-day Germany.

Marshal Appoints Gray Chief Deputy

Ralph W. Gray, for 18 years in the service of the United States Marshal's office in Boston, has been appointed Chief Deputy Marshal by J. Henry Goguen, United States Marshal here.

Mr. Gray, a graduate of Suffolk Law School and World War Veteran, has been Acting Chief Deputy since April, 1939. Marshal Goguen announced that Mr. Gray's appointment to the $2,900 a year position has been confirmed by Robert H. Jackson, United States Attorney General.

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How High Defense Profits? Demand for Inquiry Grows

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fense agency determined what would be a fair profit for almost all types of material, contracts have been negotiated so as to afford a profit ranging between 3 and 4 per cent in most categories.

The same size profit has also been aimed at in contracts for camp construction work, although the cost of a number of these projects has soared astronomically due to poor advance planning, variable labor costs and a shortage of raw materials.

One of the main factors in preventing huge profits, the OPM declares, is the policy of permitting so-called "cost plus" fixed fee contracts only under unusual circumstances. The "cost-plus" system guarantees a contractor a certain profit but does not obligate him to keep costs down, thus opening the way to all sorts of abuses.

One of the principal means of keeping costs down, and one used extensively in shipbuilding, is to set a cost limit and then to split 50-50 with the shipbuilder on all savings made under this figure.

Meanwhile, industry has given strong evidence that most manufacturers and businessmen are not out to profiteer at the expense of the Government or their fellow citizens. Several striking examples of this occurred recently when concerns which had made excessive profits from their war work voluntarily returned a portion of this to the Government.

Treasury Is Skeptical

Although confident that its careful check on contracts is frustrating almost all attempts to profiteer, the OPM believes the Government's policy of taxing excess profits with a heavy hand makes it doubly difficult for anyone to come within shouting distance of duplicating the huge profits made during the World War.

The Treasury Department, on the other hand, is more than a little skeptical at the alleged success of the present excess profits tax law and is plumping for a stiffer one.

In testifying before the House Ways and Means Committee recently, John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, declared that "the profits of a good many business firms are not being touched by the tax, although some of these profits are excess profits by any reasonable standard.

"Many corporations that are the principal beneficiaries of the defense effort and that hold large Government contracts are paying little or no excess profits tax.

Impartial Study Sought

"In the absence of complete excess profits tax returns an examination has been made of published financial data for certain corporations. One company whose profits in 1940 were more than 3,000 per cent larger than in 1939 is subject to no excess profits tax whatever on 1940 earnings and this is a company which has thus far received over $70,000,000 of defense contracts. A large industrial company which has received over $250,000,000 of defense contracts and had earnings in 1940 of nearly 200 per cent larger than in 1939 will pay no excess profits tax. It appears that only 5 out of 12 large integrated steel companies will be subject to excess profits tax on the income of 1940, although steel companies have in general received huge amounts of defense orders.

"These companies pay little or no excess profits tax because they are allowed a minimum credit of 8 per cent of invested capital," Mr. Sullivan said.

"As Secretary Morgenthau has already told you, we have had unmistakable evidence that the people are willing to make sacrifices according to their ability. Outside the tax field greater sacrifices are being asked and cheerfully made. There is no basis for comparing the sacrifice of those who are asked to exchange the security of a job and a home for a soldier's pay and a soldier's hardships with the sacrifices of those who are asked to pay even drastically higher rates of tax."

It is in view of such apparently contradictory statements from the Treasury and the OPM that there is arising a general demand for a careful, thorough and impartial study of industrial wartime profits. If the Senate's special defense investigating committee doesn't delve into the matter it is thought possible that a new committee will be established to do so.

N. M. U. Changes Stand on War

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—The National Maritime Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has sent to all branches for support of "the present struggle of Great Britain and the Soviet Union against the forces of fascism."

Since the outbreak of the war in 1939, the N. M. U. has opposed American aid to Britain and the lend-lease policy and has frequently criticized the turnover of American ships to Britain.

U. S. Is Urged To Pledge All For Freedom

Continued from Page 1

phere. Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson declared in a statement that the "Army should be prepared for whatever emergency we must meet."

At the same time Maj. Gen. John F. Williams, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, reported on the basis of a tour just completed that the officers and men of the National Guard now in the field are ready and willing to continue in service "as long as the Nation needs them in the present emergency. He insisted that the men now in service desire to see the job through even if it takes longer than the 12-month period.

It is apparent that the War Department's proposals will meet with considerable opposition in Congress. Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada said that retention of the selectees would violate "a distinct understanding that the training period would not exceed 12 months."

Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado predicted the defeat of the proposal that troops be available for service beyond the Western Hemisphere. Even an Administration supporter expressed the view that the time for the revision of the law did not appear propitious.

In the meantime a supplement to General Marshall's biannual report revealed that American overseas garrisons have been more than doubled since the outbreak of the European War. Without disclosing their distribution, the Chief of Staff stated that the overseas forces now number 116,700 men, as compared with 46,500 in 1939.

Harbor Defenses Increase

"Harbor defenses are now manned by 46,500 men, instead of 4,800, he reported.

"We do not overlook the fact that the Army of the United States differs in one important characteristic from the armies of Europe," General Marshall explained. "Ours must be an all-purpose Army, as we are in an entirely different position from a European Nation which knows its traditional or potential enemies and the terrain over which it will have to fight."

General Marshall emphasized that the American Army must be prepared "to operate in the Arctic or in the Tropics, in deserts or in mountains."

Townsend Plans 'National' University

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, leader of the pension movement bearing his name, has proposed a "Townsend National City" where a central educational institution would be devoted to the "general welfare" of all the people.

Closing the business sessions of the sixth national convention of Townsend Clubs, he told 8,000 delegates "let us have an international university from which shall emanate all of the advanced ideas that can possibly be proposed by the greatest thinkers in all the Continent."

"Don't ever let anyone tell you that that is without the realm of possibility," he added. "We American people can do anything."

Dr. Townsend said that "when we get this old-age pension through, we are going to be able to finance that city," which, he asserted, would be located in the central part of the United States, "in a picturesque area such as we have on the upper regions of the Mississippi."

He suggested each pensioner would be asked to devote two per cent of what he receives to "this great international project."

Free World Aim Of New Organization

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—Organization of the International Free World Association was announced July 3, simultaneously with a radiocast to three continentl calling for a British victory and the destruction of Hitler and Hitlerism.

Men from four foreign countries radiocast over shortwave to Asia, South America and Europe. Clark M. Eichelberger, National Director of the Committee to Defend America, presided at the meeting in Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library.

Speakers were Dr. Carl J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament; Dr. Hugo Fernandez Artucio, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Montevideo, Uruguay; Louis Dolivet, French exile and General Secretary of the International Peace Campaign; Dr. Wou Saofong of China, former member of the Political Section of the League of Nations; and Walter W. Lemmon, President of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation.

The Struggle in Russia

By a Staff Artist

Where Nazis and Reds Battle

The black arrows indicate the farthest points reached by the German to date in their advance into Russia.

Nazis Advance on Long Front; Big German Losses Reported

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without authority to countersign or veto orders.

The wording of the communiqué, issued from Adolf Hitler's headquarters, implied that still more Soviet troops were caught in the Nazi trap near the White Russian Capital, occupation of which the High Command significantly has avoided mentioning, although progress east of the city, notably at the Berezina, has been reported.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, Colonel Lindbergh and ex-President Hoover as being the "real war-mongers of America."

Stopped, Reds Claim

The Red Army still maintained that it had stopped the Nazis at the banks of the Berezina River through three days of fighting.

The river bank stand apparently was being made from Bobruisk to Borisov, 50 to 75 miles east of Minsk, but north of the Berezina Russian withdrawals were acknowledged.

A communiqué said a reinforced German drive forced Soviet troops back at Dvinsk in southeastern Latvia and attacks strongly supported from the air forced a withdrawal in the lake region of White Russia at Lepel, 40 miles north of Borisov.

Another Moscow communiqué reported another firm Soviet stand on the southern flank of the battlefront, below Tarnopol, where it said daylong attacks by strong mechanized forces were repulsed.

Of the key points along the far-flung front between the Baltic and Black Sea the communiqué said:

"During the entire day of July 4 unrelenting fighting occurred in the directions of Dvinsk, Borisov and Tarnopol. . . .

"In the direction of Dvinsk the enemy launched important formations of tanks followed by motorized infantry. Our troops firmly stood their positions, inflicting great losses on the enemy tanks. Only after the enemy threw reserves into the fight our troops fell back on their next positions."

Danish Action on U. S. Consul Puts Relations on an Odd Basis

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—Denmark's request that the United States withdraw all its consuls by July 15 put relations between the two countries today on a diplomatically unprecedented basis.

The request of the Nazi-dominated Danish Government occasioned no surprise at the State Department yesterday, but it served to complicate further an already tangled situation.

The three consuls now assigned to Copenhagen are the only representatives the United States has had in Denmark since Ray Atherton, the Minister to Denmark, and his diplomatic staff were called home after the German army occupied the country more than a year ago.

In the eyes of the State Department, however, Denmark still has diplomatic representation here, even though the Copenhagen Government has repudiated the acts of its Minister, Henrik De Kauffman, and formally dismissed him from the Danish foreign service.

Copenhagen took this action against Mr. De Kauffman in mid-April after he had signed an agreement with the United States giving this country defense base facilities on the Danish Island of Greenland. He was charged with "misusing" the name of the King, Christian X.

Mr. De Kauffman announced he would disregard the Copenhagen foreign office since it was "under duress and the minister feels it is his duty to remain here." Danish consuls here endorsed the decision, and the State Department informed the envoy that he would continue to receive recognition as the representative of the Danish people.

Denmark's request that the United States withdraw its consuls followed the recent Axis requests for withdrawal of such officials from Germany, Italy, occupied France, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia and Greece. However, whereas Germany and Italy gave the United States almost a month in which to arrange the withdrawal, the Danish request allows less than two weeks.

The three consuls at Copenhagen were expected to proceed to Lisbon, Portugal, and return home along with the other consular officials on an American vessel some time late this month.

Many Substitutes and Few Luxuries On Way for All-Out Defense in U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—Robert E. McConnell, chief of the conservation section of the Office of Production Management, warned July 3 that Americans must resign themselves to many "ersatz" products and a sharp decrease in luxuries.

"We can have the necessities of life and all-out defense too," he told reporters, "but we cannot have the luxuries of life and all-out defense too."

He listed many objects which will feel the effect of conservation, substitution and simplification of design. Plowmakers have reduced their 1,400 varieties to 300 types—"which should suffice for all types of soil," Mr. McConnell said.

Galvanized fences and garbage pails will be dipped in zinc three times instead of five; the garbage pails will not last as long, Mr. McConnell said, and the fences will require painting in seven years instead of ten.

The OPM will ask filling stations to post signs urging the conservation of rubber. They will ask motorists to "observe speed laws, go slow on curves, adjust brakes, align wheels, inflate tires properly."

Shaving cream tubes will be made of tin-lined lead instead of tin; a derivative of reclaimed rubber will be used in soda water bottle tops instead of cork; corn and potato starch adhesives will be used instead of imported tapioca for the mucilage on envelopes, and automobile tire makers will offer fewer styles of tires.

"It won't be patriotic for anyone to buy a yacht, and it won't be patriotic for anyone to own two cars if one will do," he said.

"It took Hitler seven years to get ready for his show. We are going to be ready in two years—and I think England is going to give us those two years of borrowed time."

Oil Lamps Flicker Again in Knoxville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Oil lamps flicker again in the heart of Knoxville—the city which several years ago was the first major city in the Tennessee Valley area to switch on TVA power.

After merchants decided to turn off their window display lights and signs at night, to help the city reduce non-defense use of power and make more available for the Aluminum Company of America plants at Alcoa, Tenn., some unusual ideas developed.

One centrally located store hung up oil lanterns around its marquee and also used them for window display lighting.

A florist used candles to light his windows.

A leading cafeteria used candles for Family Night illumination.

Other stores took out large globes and put in smaller ones. Air-conditioning was curtailed.

Ideas developed for encouraging reduction in current consumed by firms and individuals.

Store Saves for Plane

A large department store started out to build an airplane with pooled power savings of the store and of its employees. A sign was placed in its window on which were the names of all employees. Each month's savings are to be marked on the sign. When the individual savings plus those made by the store reach the 50,000 kilowatt hour mark the goal will be won. Ten kilowatt hours are required to produce one pound of aluminum and 500 pounds of aluminum are needed for one pursuit plane.

In another business district window, that of the City Utilities Board, Knoxvillians now have an opportunity to watch power savings grow in terms of airplanes. A special window display shows a hangar in which planes will be placed as rapidly as savings justify. Each plane will represent a saving of 50,000 kilowatt hours.

The same window features an honor roll listing the names of individuals and firms making appreciable contributions to the conservation program.

Knoxville early took the lead in power conservation in the Tennessee Valley. A program was launched intended to curtail consumption at least 25 per cent. Max Bartlett, City Power Manager, estimated that the conservation program would cause a loss of between $40,000 and $50,000 a month. However, he said the city would not ask TVA to indemnify Knoxville losses, as Chattanooga has requested.

U. S. Supervision Seen

The University of Tennessee steam power plant is being tied-in with the city system. Unless a voluntary campaign in the Southeast is successful, the Government may take over the rationing of power for non-defense uses.

J. A. Krug, TVA Power Manager, now loaned to the Office of Production Management, pointed out that 150,000,000 kilowatt hours must be saved for aluminum production alone during the next four months. An effort is being made to save that much throughout the Tennessee Valley.

"The saving must continue until the winter rains," said Mr. Krug. "Sometimes they don't come until January."

He estimated the reduction period would continue from five to six months.

Neither the municipal power boards nor the TVA can enforce power curtailment, he pointed out, but added "there's another agency which can," obviously referring to the Federal Government.

'Good Men' Need for Defense So Washington Sends Call

Continued from Page 1

quired varies—a minimum of nine years for the lowest grade, and graduating upward for the higher grades. The degree of administrative responsibility required also increases with the grade of the position. Undergraduate and pertinent graduate study in a recognized college or university may be substituted for a part of the experience.

An unusual feature of these examinations is the preliminary classification. Applicants' qualifications will initially be given a tentative rating as to eligibility only. If found eligible, they will be classed in appropriate categories of administrative skills and fields of substantive knowledge. Final rating will not be made except in terms of specific needs.

When request is made for administrative officers with a special administrative technique (such as budgeting) and with particular substantive knowledge (such as the generation and distribution of electric power), persons in the appropriate classifications will be finally rated as to eligibility and as to salary level and numerical rank within each level. Personal qualifications and suitability form a part of the requirements for eligibility, such as loyalty, honesty, address and appearance, capacity to accept and fulfill responsibility, etc.

A new procedure will be followed by applicants in applying for these examinations: Upon ascertaining the requirements through the official announcement (Announcement 100) they will be required to obtain a simple card form (No. 4,000-ABC), fill it in, and submit it to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., on or before July 21.

Upon receipt of the card form, the Commission will furnish applicants with the additional application material to be used by them in submitting their statements of qualifications.

Form 4,000-ABC with information concerning the requirements will be obtained from the Secretary, Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, at any first- or second-class post office; or a copy of Announcement 100 with form 4,000-ABC may be obtained from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from any of the Commission's district offices."

Mussolini's African Empire Shrinks to 2 Small Garrisons

CAIRO, Egypt, July 5 (AP)—Benito Mussolini's five-year-old East African empire has dwindled to but two small garrisons of Italian troops, the British said today, and one of these is under siege.

The surrender yesterday of Gen. Pietro Gazzera, supreme commander of the remaining forces in Ethiopia, together with all the Fascist troops in Galla Sidamo Province, left only the besieged garrison at Gondar, in northern Ethiopia, and a small force dispersed in the wilderness southwest of Assab, Eritrea, a communiqué said.

The several thousand troops at Gondar, 90 miles west of Debra Tabor, which capitulated earlier, are all that remain of the Italian armies of a quarter-million men with which the Duke of Aosta, now a captive, once threatened the British forces guarding Egypt and the Suez Canal.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, summing up the military situation in the Middle East in a farewell message before departing for India to become commander-in-chief, said that in Syria "things were a bit sticky. Progress has been slow but is continuing, and we hope to overcome Vichy resistance before long. Things in the Western Desert are satisfactory. The morale of all troops is remarkably high."

Lack of Food

ROME, July 5 (AP)—The Italian high command acknowledged today that lack of food forced the surrender of the Fascist garrison at Debra Tabor, Ethiopia, after weeks of siege.

The Italian high command communique stated that in North Africa a thrust of British tanks on the Tobruk front was chased back by Italian fire. Meanwhile Italian air units continued to pound fortifications of the stronghold and bombed the important railroad center east of Matruh.

One More Pleads Guilty In Roundup of Spy Ring

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—Erich Strunck, German born seaman, arrested in Milwaukee in the FBI roundup of 33 men and women suspected of espionage activities, pleaded guilty July 3 before U. S. Commissioner Martin C. Epstein to a charge of conspiring to engage in espionage activities against the United States.

Strunck, a naturalized United States citizen, was the 11th to enter a guilty plea. He was ordered held under $25,000 bail for grand jury action.

Army Dive-Bombers On Delivery Line

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—The Army Air Force has started to receive regular deliveries of dive-bombers, it was learned yesterday, and plans have been completed for organizing by November at least six squadrons of these improved American counterparts of Germany's famed Stukas.

Authoritative indications were that approximately 100 dive-bombers would be available for use in fall maneuvers when American troops will receive their first large-scale training in the coordinated employment of air and ground forces.

In addition to these new Army planes, a flight of Navy dive-bombers will participate in the maneuvers, but the Army has not yet indicated the number of the Navy planes involved.

Initial deliveries of the Army's new highly specialized dive-bombing planes began last month and the Air Force combat command now has about a dozen on hand.

Barrages of Light Tested by Army To Obscure Ground From Raiders

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 5 (AP)—The Army is experimenting with "barrages" of light to screen military objectives from air-raid pilots.

Capt. Warren S. Everett of the Army Engineers' Corps at Fort Belvoir, Va., reported that tests conducted at Cleveland's eastern limits indicated the glare from intense lights makes the ground obscure to fliers overhead.

Thus, he said, the opposite conditions from a blackout serve the same purpose and eliminate the danger of accidents in total darkness.

In flights over a small area surrounded with ordinary incandescent lights, "not even a long viewing tube penetrated the glare," Captain Everett declared.

"Success of the tests indicate there is much to be done along this line," he added. "Barrages of light would be especially useful in moonlight, which reveals rivers and lakes and thereby helps the pilot get his directions.

"It's known that German airmen follow the Thames River on moonlight nights to reach their objectives in England. It's possible that lights could be used to define a false border, as well as to 'blind' the pilots."

The Army, in collaboration with General Electric Company, at the same time experimented with "black light" to guide traffic while preserving blackout effects from the air. This test, conducted in a blacked-out area two miles square, involved the use of roadside reflectors—squares of cardboard or tin covered with a flurescent or phosphorescent substance. Glass covers filtering out all but the "black light"—the ultra violet rays—were fitted over the headlights of automobiles cruising on the dark highways.

The ultra violet rays, only discernible when standing in front of the headlights, activated the fluorescent reflectors, making them glow and outlining the roads. Captain Everett said this development would permit movement of military equipment and civilian traffic during blackouts as the glow from headlights and reflectors was not visible from any altitude in the air.

Russian Made Easy, But Not Too Easy

By the Associated Press

Here is how to pronounce place names in the Russian-war (accented syllables are followed by hyphens):

Lwow—Lvoff (o as in off).
Przemysl—Per yem- izl (e as in gem).
Luck—Lootsk (oo as in look).
Pruth—Proot (oo as in look).
Kiev—Kee- eff.
Vilna—Veel- na (a as in lard).
Zhitomir—Zhee toe- mir.
Dvinsk—Dveensk.
Smolensk—Smaw- lensk.
Baranowichi—Bar- ano veche (an as in and).
Borisov—Boe rees- off.
Bobruisk—Bob rue- eesk.
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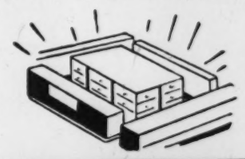
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Co-operative Vital Cog In Sweden's Economy

By M. Lorimer Moe

Who has returned to the United States after an intensive study of conditions in Sweden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Swedish consumer co-operation, the remarkable success of which captured the attention of economists throughout the world during the recent depression, is proving itself a mighty factor in the economy of wartime Sweden.

Regarded solely as the greatest single agency in the country for the distribution of commodities, the Co-operative Union proved its value by anticipating the blockade as long ago as 1937, when it began stocking its warehouses with huge reserves of import foodstuffs and basic raw materials, such as rubber. Except for the example set by the co-operatives, followed—as it was—by private importers, the Swedish standard of living today would probably be little higher than that of her war-torn neighbors.

Important as this foresight has proved, however, it has not been more important than the contributions of the co-operative movement to the leadership which is reorienting Sweden's economy to wartime necessity. Many men, trained in the co-operatives to deal with the economic problems of their members, are now directing the Government efforts to determine and supply the needs of the whole Nation.

The building up of commodity reserves against the day when Sweden would be shut off from overseas markets was as much a triumph for co-operative policies as for the perspicacity of the movement's leaders. When the warning signals appeared, the Co-operative Union was financially able to heed them. Whole fleets of cargo ships were chartered to carry coffee, canned meats, rubber, wool, cotton, and many other commodities from all over the world to co-operative warehouses.

Prices Kept Down

The fact that the Swedish co-operatives are actually owned and operated by consumers to fill their own needs rather than to earn profits has also had a powerful effect in keeping commodity prices within reason when they would naturally tend to soar. It is true that prices have advanced an average of about 30 per cent since the war began, but the situation cannot be compared with that which existed during the first World War.

It is true that many commodities could not be purchased in Sweden at any price during the last war, but it is also true that many fortunes were made in selling at outrageous prices commodities that were available. The strength of consumer co-operation is Sweden's guarantee that a similar situation shall not obtain during the current crisis. The Government's announced policy that prices shall be fixed on the basis of production and distribution costs—not on scarcity and demand—can be attributed directly to the influence of the co-operatives.

The number of co-operative socities in Sweden has remained about constant—in the neighborhood of 700—for the last several years, but total membership in the societies and the number of their retail outlets have both continued to increase since the war started. The present membership is about 700,000, representing approximately 40 per cent of the Nation's families. It is interesting to note that there were only 214,000 members in 1918, although there were nearly 100 more co-operative socities then than now. The societies now operate about 5,500 stores, as compared with only 1,332 in 1918.

These figures are important because they indicate that the great financial strength gained by the co-operative movement during the last decade is in a large measure due to the amalgamation of many small societies which one competed with each other. Leaders of the Co-operative Union, which is actually the Congress of Local Societies and which operates the wholesale and manufacturing enterprises of the co-operators, believe that the saturation point has almost been reached now—so far as the number of local societies is concerned; but they expect continued growth in the number of individual members of the local societies.

Aid to Government

Financial resources of the Co-operative Union have enabled it to aid the Government during the crisis directly as well as indirectly. It has invested directly in Government securities, subscribing $1,250,000 toward the most recent defense loan. It has also often taken the initiative in developing substitute commodities required by the whole nation. An excellent current example is furnished by the test shafts being drilled near the university city of Uppsala in quest of a native supply of phosphate.

It is because of such contributions by the co-operative movement that all Sweden applauded recently when Finance Minister Ernest Wigforss, in greeting a co-operative convention, said: "The Government is thankful for the initiative taken by the co-operative movement in meeting the needs of our people during the crisis. Co-operative initiative has demonstrated that preparedness need not be limited to a particular economic endeavor."

In recent years the Swedish co-operative movement has been distinguished by the high caliber of its leadership. Albin Johanson, Director of the Co-operative Union, has been offered many times his present salary by private employers both in Sweden and abroad. The same is true of such men as Anders Hedberg, the co-operative trust-buster, Axel Gjoeres and Anders Oerne, whose writings on co-operation and economic subjects generally have been translated into many languages. Now all of these men, and many of their associates in the Co-operative Union, are serving the Government as economic advisors—officially or otherwise. Mr. Gjoeres holds the post of Minister of Supplies in the Cabinet; Mr. Oerne was only recently advanced to the Presidency of the Board of Directors of the Mint.

Emphasis on Education

Many students of the subject have attributed the phenomenal success of consumer co-operation in Sweden to the great emphasis laid on education in the theory of co-operation. The Co-operative Union not only schools and trains its personnel, but it maintains correspondence schools which reach into virtually every home in the land. When the outbreak of the war revealed that whole populations would be involved, instead of the armed forces only, the Co-operative Union offered the facilities of its correspondence schools to the Government. They have been used with remarkable effect to prepare the civilian population for any eventuality.

Of all those persons questioned by the writer during his recent stay in Sweden, none was more aware of the Nation's predicament than the leaders of the Co-operative movement. Consumer co-operation is democratic to the roots and the leaders of it cherish democracy with religious fervor. If Sweden succeeds in maintaining its democracy it will be in no small measure because of the contribution of its co-operative movement.

[Mr. Moe's article is the twelfth of a series.]

Navy Names Two New Tenders for Seaplanes

BREMERTON, Wash., July 5 (AP)—The new Navy seaplane tenders Barnegat and Biscayne, new-type destroyer-size ships to work with long-range Navy patrol bombers, were named and commissioned July 3 in a single ceremony.

Thames With Fewer Ships Is Still Real London

Nazi raids have altered but not destroyed the color and atmosphere of the famous waterway.

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The armed patrol that throbs its way up and down London River with the White Ensign of the Royal Navy fluttering from the stern of its gray-painted craft is an emblem of wartime transformation on the Thames.

It is a reminder that "Old Father Thames" has lost something of his smile. He has a fight on his hands and he looks like it. He has been hard hit. But he has hit back. And, though he is in good heart, he is also grim.

This mood reflects the attitude of the Thames working community afloat and on the river banks between which the naval patrol maintains its watch. The concern of one and all is to get on with the job and to frustrate all attempts the enemy may make to prevent their doing so.

To this end the folks of London River are well organized for protection, as anyone can tell who has watched the fire-floats throwing arcs of water onto blazing Thames-side warehouses when the bombs were raining down, or has seen the ambulance launches of the Port of London Authority's River Emergency Service standing by with their calm, steel-helmeted nurses aboard.

Tornado of Steel

The ocean-going cargo ships that come up London River these days, too, are ships organized for protection. Gray - armor - plating protects their wheelhouses, guns point skyward from steel nests above their poops, and when the Nazi bombers fly over river and docks as they did so fiercely last September, a tornado of steel goes up in greeting.

There is a brotherhood on all rivers. On the Thames it is the close one that comes from unity in ordeal, mutual resolution to take it—and to give it. Resolution on the latter score means that workers on the Thomas carry on to the full limit of facilities. To glimpse their difficulties in so doing it is necessary only to visit the battered East End, say, at Limehouse, and see the wholesale havoc wrought by bombs that did not fall on the docks and warehouses.

Gaps in the jagged skyline of buildings on either bank tell their tale of what the Nazis managed to do. The russet sails of Thames barges, heeling gracefully in the breeze as they ply below the Pool, tell a small part of the tale of what the Nazis did not manage to do.

The Thames as a traffic route (or not) is held by the censor to be an undivulgible secret. But as everyone knows that the war at sea has driven a great deal of British cargo traffic from the east and south coasts, it can be no secret that the river scene is not such a thronged and colorful one as it was in the days when an ever-moving kaleidoscope of vessels brought the flags of many nations into the historic Pool near Tower Bridge and London Bridge.

Older Scenes Recalled

This was a daily carnival of commerce that never failed to hold an appreciative audience of Londoners with a few minutes to spare. Pausing in their crossing of London Bridge they would lean their elbows on the parapet and watch the moving pattern on the river below as the lightermen pulled on their gargantuan sweeps across the racing tide, the little craft fussed their way between the shipping of the world, and the rattle of cranes proclaimed the capital's prosperity.

Up-river above Putney, too, another of the river's free shows is gone—the carnival of the pleasure-craft that reached its climax at week ends when the sails of many little yachts would glide along the green pastoral reaches like butterfly-wings on the water and the classic boat-race course between Putney and Mortlake was alive with metropolitan racing-eights in training.

Just as the armed patrol is an emblem of London River at war, so an emblem of London River at peace was the glint and sweep on tidal waters of the oarsmen's blades, the bark of the diminutive coxswain's voice and the wondrous spectacle of the rowing coach on the river bank, traditionally a mufflered figure in ancient flannel trousers and faded blazer, firing pungent criticism through a megaphone as he leaned across the saddle of an equally ancient and faded bicycle. There stood an institution as British as Big Ben.

An Occasional Regatta

While the reaches above Putney are still the scene of rowing, punting, canoeing, and sailing—closing down of so many seaside holiday areas brings the river into thought as a happy alternative—the competitive side of these activities is limited to an occasional regatta (for War or Charity purposes) and there are irksome restrictions to be observed in the use and care of boats. Moreover, leisure time for sport and relaxation is severely rationed, anyway, by the call for national service of all kinds.

Above Richmond the small pleasure steamers still make possible an outing among the beauty spots, but down river the metropolitan communitl, whose work lay with the catering for pleasure, has been turned to sterner tasks as surely as have been the "Crested Eagle" and the other paddle boats that used to run down from the City to the coast and back, with bands playing merrily and excursionists dancing on the deck. The "Crested Eagle" was one of those ships London River contributed to that strangely assorted Armada which brought back "the boys" from Dunkirk on fire-floats, Sea-Scout boats, speedboats, every sort of boat that could make the trip.

Dorien Leigh

Mixed Craft on the Thames Near Tower Bridge

For all the river workers, and for those whose livings were bound up with theirs, the war has brought many changes, individual and collective—for the dockers, the warehousemen, the watermen, the canal boatmen, the lock-keepers, the Port of London Authority workers, who supervise the river up to Teddington, the Thames Conservancy officials, who administer it above, the River Police, counterpart afloat of the metropolitan police ashore, the Fire Brigade, and all the rest.

Section of Home Guard

Many are doing their peacetime jobs on the river under wartime conditions. Many have gone to other places where their services are required. Some five their spare time to the Home Guard, which has special river sections. Others are fire-watchers, air-raid wardens, or are engaged in allied forms of civil defense.

The Thames community—strongly represented in particular in the Royal Navy, as might be supposed, made a characteristically ready response to the country's call. And so did that section of the community to which the river and the sea were a leisure-time hobby. As witness the Port of London Authority's River Emergency Service, which stands by primarily as an ambulance and rescue unit in air raids, and whose personnel was drawn upon when the Royal Navy decided last June to maintain an armed patrol of its own on the tideway.

That was how a proportion of the R. E. S.—composed of business managers, authors, surveyors, schoolmaster, aritists, solicitors, stockbrokers, indeed folk from all walks of life—came into the Royal Naval Auxiliary Patrol as members of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. And that was how Mr. A. P. Herbert, M. P., celebrated author, national humorist, and keen inland-water sailing man, came to be the first Petty Officer with a seat in the House of Commons.

One of the unwritten stories of the war is the record of the work these people did in a voluntary—and, at first, honorary—capacity, using their own boats for the purpose, before the Navy's patrol came into being. Ambulance work, rescue, the preservation of communication lines in the event of disruption by air-raids, were envisaged as their work.

An Eye on Everything

But, in effect, they did as civilians what the Navy does more formidably now—they kept an eye on everything, and were ready to do any odd job, from making sure that cargo vessels were showing no lights by night to making sure that Nazis were sowing no mines by air. Ferrying investigation officials among the Thames cargo traffic was one of their activities (Two lines censored.)

After the epic evacuation from Dunkirk, for which the R. E. S. helped to provide the astonishing collection of small craft that brought 335,000 British and Allied troops to safety, the invasion of Britain became a really vivid threat, and a naval patrol was placed on the Thames, not only as a look-out, but as a light striking force to take quick action if the enemy did show up in seaplane troop carriers, as he had done in Holland and elsewhere.

The night I was out with the river patrol the enemy did show up. He showed up the river by dropping magnesium flares. But out gunner was well on the mark, and he had just as much reason as the shore batteries had for thinking he applied the extinguisher. It was the night of a heavy raid on London, all sorts of missiles were plopping into the water, the sky was glowing red from flares on both sides of the river, and one job that came the way of the R. N. A. P. was to rescue Royal Air Force personnel who had been bombed off a barge to which their barrage balloon was attached, the balloon itself giving a most inconsiderate impersonation of a parachute mine, seen from a distance, as it came down eerily to the water in the darkness.

Here was—as there still is—a new twist to the poet's lines:

"Who has not seen old London from a ship,
Has missed her beauty, never felt her grip."

London Builds 'Blitz' Refuges

LONDON, July 3 (BPS)—As part of the London County Council's carefully planned campaign to counter the effects of German air raids on the Capital, a chain of 200 "blitz" refuges for bombed-out civilians is being constructed to provide shelter in various parts of the city for 40,000 persons as emergencies arise.

These centers, the cost of which will total $6,000,000, are to be equipped for day-and-night habitation. A bombed-out family will be able to move in at a minute's notice. Beds, clothing, meals and, if necessary, nursing and medical service, will be instantly available. For children, each center will have a spacious playroom with such attractions as a wading pool and all sorts of toys. For adults, there will be lounges furnished with armchairs, pictures, chintz curtains and shelves lined with books.

The erection of wartime markets, housed beneath circus tents and camouflaged against aerial detection, is another scheme that London and other large British cities have adopted to offset the plight of merchants and store-keepers who have been bombed out. According to present plans, each retailer who loses his shop will be allocated eight square feet of market space for each thousand customers normally served.

The Food Ministry has undertaken to guarantee the daily delivery of foodstuffs to dealers on the morning after any heavy bombing. Part of the space in these camouflaged markets will be devoted to boots, clothing and other necessities, with a view to easing the lot of customers who may need such supplies immediately after a blitz.

U. S. Group Votes Aid For Child Help Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 5—The Save the Children Federation, through its Board of Directors, today had voted to do "all in its power" to continue the existence of the Save the Children International Union, with headquarters at Geneva, of which the Federation is the American member.

Dr. Andree Royon, who recently arrived here from Geneva as delegate from the International Union, said it was "imperative" that the children of Europe be helped.

"I must emphasize, he said, "that we are unable to form a conception of what the day-after-day bombing is doing to the children of Europe. . . . For the moment there is nothing to be done in Europe. For the time being the job of saving children must be done in Britain. America will have to take the leadership in the rebuilding and reconstruction of the world; England is too depleted and exhausted."

Navy Gets Leeds Yacht

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The Government is about to take over William B. Leeds' $2,000,000 yacht Moana. Francis Hennessey, purser of the 279-foot craft, confirmed by radio telephone July 3 that the Government is requisitioning the Moana in response to an offer made by Mr. Leeds to the Navy.

Canada Powerful Factor In Replacing Ship Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 5 — Canada, which is one of the world's chief shipbuilders in the days of sail, will be a powerful factor in replacing the shipping losses of the Battle of the Atlantic.

On both Canadian coasts today, and on the Great Lakes, shipyards are attempting such a program of construction as this Nation has never known before—far greater than its efforts in the first World War. Twenty thousand workmen are busy in the shipyards, where only 1,500 are employed in peace times, and more are being added each day. When H. R. MacMillan, head of Wartime Merchant Shipping, Ltd., insisted on British Columbia coast cities adopting daylight saving to provide more daylight for shipbuilding, he indicated the tempo which his organization is now developing.

More than 100 freighters of 9,300 tons, make up Mr. MacMillan's list at present—and this though the Canadian Government did not intend earlier in the war to build any cargo vessels at all. By the end of 1942 Mr. MacMillan expects to have 80 of these vessels in service, without damaging the Nation's new program of naval construction.

To this end it is necessary to reconstruct the industries that supply ship materials. "Ships are not made in shipyards," says Mr. MacMillan. "They are made in factories and assembled in shipyards. If we have delay, it will be because our factories are our bottlenecks, and not our shipyards."

More Steel Production

To avoid such bottlenecks, Canada has started to expand steel production at Sydney, Nova Scotia, with the construction of new furnaces which will turn out 670,000 tons of steel ingots a year. Some of the steel will go into munitions but mostly into ships. On the Pacific Coast a steel rolling mill is being built outside Vancouver to make plates for ships, using accumulated supplies of scrap iron collected from all over western Canada, which produces no iron of its own.

The merchant shipbuilding program will ultimately throw into the Battle of the Atlantic about a million tons of shipping, or a twentieth of Britain's total supply when the war started. In the last war, when Canada considered itself extremely successful in ship construction, the 103 vessels built here had a total deadweight carrying capacity of 138,600 tons. Only 45 were of the steel, the rest of wood.

Meanwhile, Canada is building a Navy almost from nothing. Since the war started at has launched 59 corvettes, which are like baby destroyers, quickly built and extremely useful in anti-submarine work. Twenty-one more are still on order. Of 60 minesweepers ordered 24 have been finished. Three large merchant vessels have been converted into armed cruisers and 27 other vessels have been reconditioned for naval use. At present 24 patrol vessels and 12 reconditioned minesweepers of a special type are under construction. Altogether the Canadian Navy, which is the product of this war almost entirely, has ordered 235 ships and has received 102 of them.

At the beginning Canada found itself desperate for any kind of naval vessel, having hesitated for more than 30 years to build a Navy. Trawlers had to be fitted out as minesweepers. The Navy bought up a score of fast private yachts for patrol work. Over 400 small craft were ordered and 40 per cent of them have been completed in addition to all the larger vessels. The Navy got a few of the overage destroyers transferred to Britain by the United States, using them in convoy work on the Atlantic.

To Build Destroyers

Now, for the first time in its history, Canada is going to build destroyers. At first the Government hesitated to undertake this project in the fear that it might divert too much material, labor and skill from vessels more easily built. But since the beginning of the war shipyards have been so well tooled up and so many new men trained in shipbuilding that it is now considered safe and urgently necessary to get on with a destroyer program.

How many the Navy hopes to build on the Atlantic Coast and of what type the Government has not said, but it is known the Canadian destroyers will be slightly smaller than the usual British type, though larger than the American. The first of them will be launched "about the end of 1942," according to C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply.

If the war lasts long, Canada's ship output should prove a valuable aid to Britain and already it is certain that the program will have an important effect on the commercial life of Canada after the war. This country will finish the war with a substantial merchant marine, Government-owned, besides its privately-owned merchant fleet.

In addition, for the first time, Canada will have a Navy and there is no thought in this country of demobilizing it or reducing it with the coming of peace. It took 30 years and two world wars to persuade Canada that it needed naval protection. As late as 1911 the Canadian Parliament was deadlocked for months on the advisability of building a few naval ships. Now, with universal public consent, the Government builds as many ships as it can. Canadian boys eagerly go to sea and the new Navy is filled with lads from the prairies, who had never seen the ocean before the war. This naval tradition will remain and Canada will never be without a Navy again.

German-Americans Form Loyalty Group

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—A group of United States citizens of German descent have notified President Roosevelt of their intention to form a Nation-wide organization to be known as Loyal Americans of German descent.

Dr. George N. Schuster, President of Hunter College, announcing formation of the new group, said a telegram signed by 35 leading Americans of German descent had been sent to the President, pledging their co-operation "to the utmost in making loyal Americans of German descent worthy of your confidence."

The message congratulated the President for his "far-sighted stand in ordering an end to discrimination against minority groups in defense industries" and said the organization's purpose would be "to rally all our fellow citizens of German ancestry to the all-out defense of America and of Democracy."

Ellsworth Off to Andes To Seek Inca Memorials

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)— Lieut. Commander Lincoln Ellsworth, explorer of the Arctic and Antarctic zones, sailed yesterday on the Grace liner Santa Lucia for Peru, where he will search for lost tombs of the Inca emperors.

Mount Mista, an Andean peak, will be one of his first objectives. He said the Incas buried their kings in high places and previous explorers have reported the presence of huge hand-hewn blocks of stones near the top of that peak.

Commander Ellsworth has a two-months leave of absence from the Naval Reserve.

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SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

The Week in Focus: Russian Defenders Forced Back Toward Stalin Line

Americas Tighten Solidarity; Tokyo Coup to South Hinted

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Joseph Stalin admitted grave inroads by the Nazi military machine on Soviet Russian defenses, but predicted that this aggression, like those of Napoleon and Kaiser Wilhelm II, will lead to its own undoing.

Stalin's radiocast appeal to the Russian people gave at least partial confirmation to the serious view that deepened throughout the week in capitals supporting Moscow against the Nazis.

Berlin claimed phenomenal military successes and booty. Isolation and destruction of two Russian armies in the Bialystok region near East Prussia is said to have netted more than 100,000 prisoners. In all, the Reich says 800,000 Russian troops have been put out of action, and that the Red Army is already nearly broken. Moscow countered with claims that the Nazis had lost 700,000.

On the entire front of nearly 2,000 miles, less than two weeks of warfare were listed as accounting for 5,774 Russian tanks, 2,330 guns of field or anti-aircraft caliber, 4,525 planes, and great quantities of small arms. Again, the Russians denied the figures.

While reserving judgment on Berlin's claims, the outside world saw Russia yielding slowly and stubbornly. The Germans acknowledged fierce resistance.

On the outcome of this Nazi-Soviet conflict depended so many vital questions affecting Britain, the United States, China, and Japan, that the war turned visibly into a new and tremendous phase shot through with uncertainties.

British military advisers flew to Moscow.

The United States announced its readiness to consider Russian requests for purchase of defense materials. Since Russia has means of payment, lend-lease aid is not proposed at this time.

Both London and Washington acted in pursuance of their common aim—destruction of Naziism. Russia's self-defense was seen as a welcome force driving along a parallel line. London indicated the relationship by speaking of Russia as an "associated" power rather than an Allied power.

From a military standpoint, Russia's value as a deterrent against the Nazis appeared to turn on whether the Red Army would be able to retain a fighting force that could withdraw into the interior, if necessary, but go on fighting. The Nazi strategists apparently were seeking to cut the Red Army to pieces and destroy its isolated centers of resistance.

Russia, caught not fully mobilized when the Nazis violated their non-aggression pact, struggled to rally, and claimed serious losses had been inflicted on the invader in tanks and planes.

At week's end, Russia's main defenses along the Stalin Line were just coming in range of the Nazi advance.

Knox for Shooting War, Now

Berlin, in assessing its advantages on the eastern front, noted with satisfaction that again the Nazi land armies are dealing with one major foe at a time. Against any single adversary, the Nazis feel confident of victory.

Whether Russia survives or not, anti-Nazis in vigorous statements this week urged Britain and America to seize the opportunity while Germany's back is turned on the west.

The RAF poured into its opening over occupied France and the industrialized western Reich. Heavy raids by day and night carried forward the air offensive during its third week.

Col. Frank Knox, American Secretary of the Navy, declared before the Conference of Governors in Boston that the time is "at hand" to use the Navy and "clear the Atlantic of the German menace."

Colonel Knox documented factually his assertion that unless America acts at once and with full power, the world faces the dark prospect of Nazi domination.

During the first five months of 1941, ship sinkings amounted to 2,198,000 gross tons, with a high point of 581,251 tons in April.

"There is only one end to this rate of sinking, victory for Hitler," Colonel Knox said, "which will give him ultimate domination over all the world."

Detailing what recent ship losses mean in terms of American aid to Britain, the Navy Secretary reported that one ship carried to the bottom 1,000 machine guns and 1,500,000 rounds of ammunition. Other ships have been lost with planes, tanks, and food.

"Every pound of food, every tanker filled with oil, every ship filled with planes which is lost," he added, "makes Britain's case more desperate and endangers the more our entire civilization."

With this situation at sea, and with Nazi armies crunching ahead in Russia, the crisis of Britain and of America itself bore in upon more Americans as immediate and compelling.

Siberian Russia, it was noted, lunges out to within 30 miles of American territory across the Bering Straits in Alaska.

Roosevelt Sees Supreme Test

President Roosevelt in his Fourth of July broadcast again reminded the American people that it would be "childish" to imagine that liberty could be snuffed out in the rest of the world and survive in America. He said Americans must be prepared to give their lives, if necessary, to defend the Nation's freedom. And Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, urgently asked Congress to lift the ban on sending American troops outside the Western Hemisphere.

Earlier in the week, news correspondents at Hyde Park had been surprised and somewhat puzzled to find President Roosevelt again mild-spoken and cautious in sharp contrast with the unvarnished words of Secretary Knox. The President said he still hoped to stay out of war, but could not give absolute assurances.

For Unity Against the Divider

While the President apparently hesitated, and visibly did not assume the lead in advocating immediate use of America's full power, many private organizations shouted their demand for action, while others counseled caution, delay, and inaction.

Full-page advertisements appeared throughout the Nation, sponsored by the various anti-Nazi groups, such as the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

"Now is the moment to strike," was their theme.

Behind this reasoning the advocates of action marshalled the classic slogan, with modern applications: "United we stand, divided we fall."

They listed the Nations which today have gone under the Nazi yoke, most of them picked off one at a time, or in bunches too small for effective self-defense.

From Poland to France, and now Russia, the Nazi divider and conqueror has capitalized on the disunity of free Nations. Still blocking the path toward world conquest, Berlin's Nazi strategists see only Russia, Britain, and America. Japan, whether still on Berlin's side or not, is economically weakened and is bogged down in the China war, now nearing the start of its fifth year.

Britain and America continued this week to co-operate broadly by means short of war on America's part. Both of them declared for aid to Russia and moved in that direction.

Such action, in the view of the Tamiment Economic and Social Institute, speaking for right-wing labor elements with liberal and Socialist leanings, is not enough.

Use of the Navy in the Battle of the Atlantic was advocated. Many individuals and groups expressed themselves similarly. Some asked use of every available warplane and the U. S. Air Force.

Hoover's Program

The Nazi invasion of Russia, as calculated in Berlin, sowed dissension among opponents of Nazzism who likewise oppose Communism in varying degrees.

Herbert Hoover made his voice heard prominently among those who resist American aid to Soviet Russia. Amplifying his former statement that the Russian invasion is "one-half dozen reasons" against entering the war, Mr. Hoover set forth a seven-point program which he described as "neither defeatist nor isolationist nor interventionist."

Give aid to Britain and China short of war; arm to the teeth at home; strengthen American democracy within; and wait to exert full moral leadership at the peace table—those are his main planks.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh said that between aligning America with Soviet Russia or with Nazi Germany, he would choose the Nazis.

But predominant national comment appeared to support the Administration's policy of limited collaboration with Russia, on the ground that Naziism is the more dangerous foe to America.

Japan's Secret Decision

Tokyo announced a decision had been reached on what to do about the Russian war, but preserved Oriental inscrutibility on the decision itself. Hints were dropped that actions, not words, will disclose the line of policy worked out by the highest Japanese officials in tense consultations lasting nearly two weeks.

Rumors circulated in Chungking, provisional Chinese Capital, that Japan had agreed to blockade the Russian port of Vladivostok in return for this week's recognition by the Axis powers of Japan's puppet regime in China.

Wang Ching-wei, Premier of the Nanking regime, was visiting in Tokyo when Berlin, Rome, and five European satellites belatedly extended recognition. Berlin's timing of this move was believed significant in view of Japanese reserve toward the Russian invasion.

For Free China, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek promptly severed diplomatic relations with the Axis powers.

Seasoned Far Eastern observers discounted the Vladivostok rumor. Instead, they saw as more likely a policy of watchful waiting in the north, with more immediate moves for seizure of strategic bases on the sea and land road to Singapore.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, new Chinese Foreign Minister, arrived in Chungking from London with forthright assurances that China will consider no peace that sacrifices essential rights to Japan.

So the Far East, starting next Monday its 49th month of stalemated war, finds Europe's 22-month-old war drawing closer from the West.

All-American Defense

Diminutive Uruguay at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, where one bystander and one anti-Nazi youth were killed this week in riots against totalitarians, has taken the initiative toward opening sea bases and airports to any American Nation that enters the world struggle against Naziism.

Uruguay's lead brought forth a note from Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, in effect appealing to all of the American Nations for unity in defense.

Brazil and Chile indicated affirmative action. Argentina, while entertaining defense officers from the other American Republics for the first time this week, held back from Uruguay's full proposal. Argentina previously had resisted its smaller neighbor on the issue of allowing United States naval forces to become too firmly based at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. That river controls Argentina's main trade arteries to the Atlantic.

Argentina, however, moved ahead swiftly with it investigation of Nazi activities. The direction of Argentine policy in recent weeks has veered strongly toward more co-operation within the hemisphere. The Argentine Senate on July 1 approved the Havana accords which provide for joint defensive action in case of actual need.

Billions for Defense

Cash outlays and contract authorizations stamped with Congressional approval during the fiscal year ended this week reached the tidy sum of $39,000,000,000. This is just under the total National Debt on June 30, 1939. And the National Debt itself has reached $49,000,000,000, with efforts afoot to make taxes pay as much as possible of defense costs.

Paderewski

Ignace Jan Paderewski, who passed on this week at New York, has been honored with a lot in Arlington National Cemetery. Hosts of his admirers feel that Arlington is equally honored.

First President of Poland, pianist to humanity, warm-hearted friend, his kindly presence and eloquent soundingboard speak among the naturally great.

Television Arrives

On July 1 television became a commercial actuality in the United States. The Federal Communications Commission removed the ban it had imposed on the ground that television had not been sufficiently developed to protect prospective buyers of receiving sets. Two New York stations were ready to start, with 20 others preparing in various parts of the country.

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Our Danger Could Be as Near at Hand as England's

—Lee, The Oregonian

Patriots

—Brown, © New York Tribune

Japan on the March, Too

Willkie Says Americans Ready To Back Britain at Any Hazard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 5—Confidence that the American people will give their utmost to see that the precious thing they call liberty shall not disappear from the world was voiced by Wendell L. Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party, in an extemporaneous radio address over the National Broadcasting Company yesterday. His words were repeated in many languages during the day and sent out to foreign countries, thus being heard around the world.

Stressing that in celebrating the anniversary of liberty in the United States the American people also were voicing the earnest desire that liberty would be returned to the many peoples who have been deprived of it in other countries, Mr. Willkie declared that unless it was restored to them, it could not remain a permanent possession in America.

"Liberty, like all doctrines, must be an expanding doctrine," he declared. "It must be constantly searching out for new areas, or else it will die. We understand that if we permit the last stronghold of liberty in Europe to fall before the onslaught of totalitarianism, the opportunity to save liberty in America will be lessened, and therefore the overwhelming percentage of the American people are resolved that at whatever hazard or cost we will sustain the fighting men of Britain.

"Every minute more and more people in America are coming to realize that the hope of Britain standing up depends upon our seeing to it that the products of our factories and our farms are delivered to her, and I am quite sure that before long now the great force of the American Navy will be brought into play to insure the delivery of those products to the fighting men of Britain.

"American liberty means, of course, certain governmental processes. It means the right of men to vote in free election for public officials of their own choice, responsive to their will; it means, of course, the right of men to have their differences determined in courts undominated by government and the powerful.

"It means, of course, the right of freedom of religion and freedom of speech and freedom from another thing that has come into the world with the cruelty of totalitarianism—the freedom from espionage, the freedom from interference with one's private life and one's daily doings and one's daily habits.

"But American liberty means much more than that. American liberty is a religion. It is a thing of the spirit. It is an aspiration on the part of people for not alone a free life, but a better life; and so I say to you people of the world, I think I know the heart of the American people. I have lived among them; I know them well. And despite the occasional hesitation and doubts, the American people will reach out, will give their utmost to see that this precious thing we call liberty shall not disappear from the world, either in Europe or in Asia or in America."

Mr. Willkie declared that the American people did not underestimate the cost or the extent of the effort required to do this, and to this end he saw "the vast industrial and agricultural resources of our Nation being brought into a firm and cohesive force."

"Surely before another Fourth of July celebration comes about all the world will join with America in celebrating the principles of human freedom."

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President: Spent the week at Hyde Park where he dedicated his library.

Issued an executive order to induct 900,000 trainees into the Nation's land forces during the next fiscal year.

Turned the North American Aviation plant at Inglewood, Calif., back to its owners for operation.

Addressed the Nation by radio on July 4.

Senate: Completed Congressional action on the following:

Relief bill of $910,905,000.

Agriculture appropriation bill of $1,340,000,000.

Labor Department and Federal security appropriation bill of $1,195,935,780.

Bill extending life and expanding lending authority of Commodity Credit Corporation.

Legislative appropriation bill of $25,000,000.

Army supply bill of over $10,000,000,000

Passed over a $1,000,000,000 second deficiency appropriation bill.

Senate Judiciary Committee approved nomination of Attorney General Robert H. Jackson to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

House: Completed Congressional action on $54,000,000 District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Approved bill to extend the expanding Commodity Credit Corporation.

Defeated bill to permit Federal Bureau of Investigation wire tapping in certain cases.

Ways and Means Committee completed consideration of the tax bill.

Departments: Navy — Secretary Knox, in a speech, urged use of the Navy to clear the Nazis from the Atlantic.

Announced that a new base in the Aleutian Islands off Alaska and across from Russia would be ready Sept. 1.

War—Awarded contracts totaling $709,000,000 for war planes and Air Corps equipment.

Selective Service — Deferred all men eligible for service who have reached 28.

OPM—Directors urged people in the South to cut down on the use of electricity for defense reasons.

U. S. Wire Network For Major Airports

NEW YORK July 5 (AP)— The Army, Navy, Weather Bureau and 175 major airports will be connected on a 30,000-mile printing telegraph network soon, the Western Union Telegraph Company announced yesterday.

Operations will begin on July 9 with at least 112 stations throughout the country receiving simultaneously from control points a steady stream of weather information under normal circumstances. In defense or other emergencies the network will transmit messages direct from Washington and other control points.

Civil Aeronautics Authority stations at Denver, Colo., and Louisville, Ky., will be main relay stations for six circuits emanating from secondary relay stations at Washington, Indianapolis, New Orleans, Fort Worth, San Francisco and Fargo, N. D.

War's Changes in New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Beards and mustaches are becoming popular in this Dominion, according to the press, due to the example of visiting sailors, who are being seen with increasing frequency.

That is only one of the signs in this remote area that war is making changes in the national life. Another sign is that women are beginning to fill men's jobs in increasing numbers.

They are to be found in the post offices, in manufacturing plants, performing more jobs on the staff of the State-owned railroads, one quarter of which has already been mobilized for service with the armed forces. There is talk of them soon appearing on the streetcars.

Poke about a little and you begin to see signs of wartime controls. Imported foodstuffs are largely out; their place has been taken by locally produced ones.

Shortage of tinplate is forcing local canners to stop marketing certain sizes; you must buy bigger cans or go without.

In chain stores clerks will inquire whether customers cannot pack goods direct into shopping baskets and "help save paper."

In and around Cook Strait, the stormy strip of water which separates the north and south islands of New Zealand, the long-dormant whaling industry is reported to have received war stimulus. Whale oil is rated high by munition-makers.

Wartime control of imported books has boosted the New Zealand publishing business. New Zealand publishers are concluding arrangements with British publishing firms to allow them to bring out books here on a royalty basis. First issues have been some military textbooks.

Gasoline rationing might have been expected to cut the value of automobiles here, but not so. For the shutting down on the import of new models has boosted the price of used autos. Recently in Auckland city a three-year-old Buick sold for £600. New models are few and expensive, and in general used cars, in any sort of condition, are worth as much as new ones three years ago.

There are other oddities of wartime life in this country. There is the great demand for halfpence, previously seldom used here, a demand brought about by the operation of price control.

There is the fact that New Zealanders are now meeting up with highest quality fruit in bulk at low prices because so much of it cannot be shipped abroad any more.

There is the disappearance of small-sized scissors because women are sending them to the troops in mend-all kits.

Folk Festival Traces Role Of Minorities in U. S. Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 5—A stalwart Indian Chief handing the Torch of Liberty to his white brother of colonial days—the key to the forests and lands of a new nation—opened the second Lake Placid Folk Festival. The festival is arranged to show the spectators in the Olympic Arena here the important part minority groups have played in the growth of the Empire State.

And, as the Pageant progressed, this Torch, the symbol of the personal libery of a free people, was transmitted in turn to George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Uncle Sam for the preservation of the democracy. Then there was unfolded through song, dance and story the pattern of a new people woven over the past three centuries.

Adelphina Logan, a leader among the Onondagas, came with some of her people and staged a half hour of Indian Ceremonials. In turn one group of nationals after another acted out their share in the building of the American Republic.

To stress accuracy, a delve into obscure histories of New York brough to light the fact that with the building of the Rutland Railroad large groups of Irish emigrants followed the construction of this new line from Boston northwestwards, and finding suitable land for homesteads, settled here. So descendants of this early band came with their fiddlers from Malone, Burke, and Chateaugay, each one in costume and each with a distinct Irish snap to their step and with a bit of brogue in their calling.

From the mining town of Lyon Mountain came the Lithuanians and Poles, from Massena, home of the huge Aluminum plants, journeyed sturdy Hungarians to contribute their songs and dances. Swedes, Scots, and Finns also depicted episodes of the past.

In a lighter vein the clog steps of 'Gene Miller, such as were heard years ago on the deck of a canal boat as it was tied up for the night, and the clack of "bones" in perfect rhythm in the deft fingers of George Taylor, English farmer, to the tune of the fiddle of James Eddy, lumberjack, were a few of the solo numbers contributing to the very type of fun which heartened the hours of their grandparents.

Tacoma Puts Off Housing For More Urgent Defense

TACOMA, Wash. (AP)—The Tacoma Housing Authority turned a million dollar grant earmarked for a low-rent housing project back to the Government July 3 for the more urgent national defense program.

Harry W. Andrews, chairman of the local group, said there was a definite need for improved housing conditions "but we decided that this is an inopportune time to take a million dollars of Government money for this purpose because of the tremendous demand for materials and labor in carrying out the defense program."

Camouflage Advice Available From Army

NEW YORK (AP)—Camouflage advice to private industry is available from expert Army engineers, the Army Information Service announces. The purpose, said the Army, is to protect businessmen from self-styled civilian experts.

Lack of accurate information on camouflage in the first days of the war in England, Col. E. B. Brown said, led to the public being exploited by camouflage engineers, camouflage artists, and camouflage training schools.

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Third Graders Explore the Way Indians of Southwest Lived And Make a Pueblo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

What is a cooking basket? What is a Pecten lati-auratus? How do Indians fire their clay jars? How do Indians prepare their wool for weaving, without a spinning wheel?

Third grade pupils in Long Beach, Calif., can answer these questions and countless others about Indians who have lived the life of the earliest inhabitants of this section of the nation during the past few weeks In one elementary school the children have planned, measured, cut and built a pueblo. In this forerunner of the apartment house of today, they relive the lives of these simple people. They have tried their hand at grinding corn, carding wool, and making bowls. They have learned how food, shelter, and clothing is obtained by these people and how they communicated and transported their burdens without the aid of machinery. They have seen by contrast how natural science has changed the ways of living in Long Beach.

In another elementary school the third graders have learned how Indians shear and card their wool so that it can be made into thread and woven into rugs. They have learned by actually doing it. One little girl who lived on a ranch got her father to present a sheep's skin to her class. Members of the class sheared the wool, washed it, carded it and made it into thread that is to be dyed and woven into a rug of their own design. The hide was then tanned to be used in making Indian drums.

In still another Long Beach elementary school the children have concentrated on making a collection of odd-shaped shells that were once used as a medium of exchange by the Indians. The collection already includes more than a 100 different types of shells discovered on the sandy shores, the rocks, and mud flats along the coastline. Included are such shells as the tiny white tongue (Glottidia albida); the fragile broad-eared scallop (Pecten lati-auratus); the little coffee bean shell (Trivia Californica); and the chestnut cowry (Cypraea spadicea). Any one of the pupils of the class can explain that the last two named shells are known as the "aristocracy" because of the high prices they commanded in the past when shells were used in place of money for barter and exchange. Jingle shells, starfish, silvery lanterns, and graceful seaweed are being emphasized in individual cards being designed by the enthusiastic small tots.

Firing their own pottery in typical Indian style was the highlight of the unit of work for another elementary school. After drying the pottery by placing the small bowls around the edges of the fire, the pupil-designed ware was fired beneath a bed of coals that was carefully tended by the youngsters. Today the members of the class proudly display their pottery to every school visitor.

To many outsiders it appeared to be play. To earnest teachers it was the "springboard" that catapulted the eight-year-olds into an intensive study of the first Americans. It provided meaningful drill in the three R's. It furnished practical experience that encouraged the development of many worth-while character traits.

These youthful pupils have consulted many books and read directions painstakingly so that their own pueblo and their own classroom-made articles would be authentic and useful.

Making classbooks of stories about Indians has demanded good spelling, handwriting and art expression. Giving reports and participating in discussion and dramatization have demanded careful studying and planning, the use of good English, clear speech and an abundance of authentic information on the part of these third graders.

"This interesting study has provided a flexible organization that permits a large amount of individual development," commented Dr. Kenneth E. Oberholtzer, superintendent of the Long Beach schools. There has been meaningful and intensive drill in fundamentals. There has been study and mastery of significant facts. But children have been considered as individuals, each different from his associates in personality, ability, energy, and experience. The emphasis has been upon doing, initiative, creative effort, responsibility, originality, enjoyment, and cooperation. This is the spirit of the modern elementary school."

Third Grade pupils in Long Beach, Calif., can answer all sorts of questions about Southwest Indians of past and present these days. Here they are seen dramatizing life in the Indian pueblo they have made in one of the elementary schools. The pueblo is an Indian version of the modern apartment house, they have been interested to discover. They also make pottery, Indian fashion, as the little girl at the right has been doing; and weave baskets, as the child at the left is doing. Other Indian arts and crafts are explored by Long Beach Third Graders also—and all while gaining skill in the use of the Three R's.

Pine Level, as a Community Project in Deep South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montgomery, Alabama

About thirty miles south of Montgomery, on the Florida highway, a cluster of stores and dwellings goes under the name of Pine Level, Alabama. Desolate indeed, completely lacking in any form of community organization, Pine Level has yet one ground for civic hope—its public school. Only those aware of the vast potential human worth in any undeveloped region can feel the full thrill that comes of seeing what this school is beginning to accomplish.

Its building is not unimpressive. Erected some years back by Montgomery County at a cost of $50,000, it is architecturally suitable, still somewhat new looking, and certainly the only commanding edifice thereabouts. According to its new principal, Virgil McCain, its attendance record for this year has been lowered from 165 to 157 pupils—because one family has moved away!

A Community Center

The opportunities before the principal of such a school are more than those incidental to teaching the three R's, even though so doing is still a primary task in the rural South. Inasmuch as the surrounding countryside stands in a fair way of escaping from its present poverty if some leadership can be furnished it, Mr. McCain understands that his school commands a wide sphere of usefulness. It can become a community center. To this end, Mr. McCain has taken such steps in the direction of rallying neighborly interests as holding community sings in the school's ample auditorium.

A more realistic approach was suggested, however, by the presence near-by of a paper mill owned by the Kraft Paper Co. Here, for people skilled at tree-growing, is potential employment for farming folk who can find a marketable crop in the growing of trees. Back of Pine Level the trees rise magnificently, their impress of beauty the promise of a larger life. Chopping trees for firewood has been a customary occupation; even the principal, who with his wife has been a city dweller before now, is proud to have a wood pile. Why not teach youngsters how to turn the trees to greater advantage?

So, Mr. McCain has besought the State and County forestry departments, as well as the University at Auburn, to help him inaugurate a forestry project for the school. Slash pine and tung oil do well in those parts. The help was forthcoming, and a community Forestry Day gave a good beginning last fall to a program which may yet prove salvation for the residents of Pine Level.

The most immediate opportunity, however, arose from a need very much at hand. Children should have good food, at least one square meal a day. By breathing new life into what had been a parent-teacher organization, the new principal urged a money-raising program to provide a lunch room. Ten dollars came from the grocer, another amount from the teachers, more from a bazaar, and by the middle of November the room was ready to operate. From then on, children accustomed to lunches made up, for instance, of corn bread soaked in fat, could buy a well-balanced meal for 5 cents, and those who could not afford to pay were taken care of gratis.

The WPA promised to provide a third of the food and all of the help from the beginning, but with the spring a garden added its contribution to this project while at the same time providing the children with an opportunity to study agriculture as a means of self-help.

Overcoming Obstacles

It must be understood that the South, although by no means laggard in its educational hopes, has all too small funds for problems of the Pine Level variety. Therefore the spirit, rather than the equipment, accounts for much of the South's success in overcoming tremendous obstacles placed by historical circumstances. It ought to be remembered that war-born impoverishment still lifts its hand over sections of Dixie far more favored than such as Pine Level.

The new principal of Pine Level School has rightly evaluated his job in terms of social service. He has rightly discerned that education begins at home, and so he has sought to bring within the sphere of school activities the interest of his pupils' parents. What this means is evident from the fact that most of them have been apathy-ridden because of what had seemed to be the hopelessness of their economic outlook. But to see the reluctance with which a dozen of their small sons parted company with Mr. McCain when visitors came—he was just going out to play ball with them—was to feel that the school had already found its way into the community's heart and hope.

Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

The Family Forum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Sir:

For years I have been reading the "Family Forum," as it is now called, and have received so much helpful information that I would like to express my gratitude for it. You may like to know that I read it during my school years and wished I could get my parent to read it, as there were so many solutions given that seemed one with my own problems. How I yearned to have the understanding of children expressed by writers of this column to be a part of my own experience!

Now I have a daughter of my own and can put many of those suggestions into practice. May I offer a few things which have helped me during my four years of motherhood?

There is the natural curiosity of a babe entering a new world to be coped with. If this is not understood, one may think the child is destructive, but if one handles the situation in the right way, one may educate the child and teach her a proper value of things. Even adults express a curiosity toward anything new and want to know what it is all about, while to babes it is a new world and if it is not all explained to them their "curiosity will get the best of them."

From the first when our little daughter reached out her little hands to touch things we would watchfully let her examine the article while we said its name over and over. We found that often after the first handling and examination there would be no more desire or curiosity expressed toward that article. As she grew a little older we would try to explain the object's use, purpose, care in handling, etc., along with the name, so that by the time she was creeping and later walking things were no longer strange and curious to her and we found she did not get into things, as many children do at this stage. Things were not broken and did not have to be placed out of reach. Also she said her first word at seven months and talked very early. Today at four years she has quite a command of words, due, we believe, to this early method of education.

★ ★ ★

Then there arose a need for obedience, initiative, self-reliance. Just about in despair as to how to handle this situation, the thought of an honor system suddenly came, so I quickly purchased gold stars, lined a bright colored paper with the things that seemed to be our chief stumbling block at this stage (3½ years), such as dressing alone, eating alone, taking a nap quickly and without fuss, retiring at night quietly, helping Mother, not interrupting conversations, etc. And we went happily to work, very much surprised at the quick response and desire for stars. She was allowed to paste the stars on herself, and in two weeks there was a remarkable change. When the sheet was filled we made a new one, with new honors to work for, retaining only those former things which we had not worked out.

My present problem seems to be too much self-assertion and wanting to answer back. Has anyone any helpful suggestions along this line? So grateful for the letter of Mrs. F. R. in the June 7 issue.

I have noticed that since the name has been changed I seem to sometimes miss the column and, wondering why, it came to me that if the name were printed in larger type, or if the column had some distinguishing feature to make it quickly noticed, it would be more helpful.

Would like to thank all the dear people who have a part in editing our precious Monitor. It is invaluable. (Mrs.) D. M. N., California

★ ★ ★

Thank you for your helpful letter, Mrs. D. M. N. The Family Forum has been omitted at times for lack of good "sharings." However, we are trying, today, the simple headline form of title. Do you all think that will help, or do you prefer the way we have been doing it?

We nearly omitted your paragraph on "gold stars," Mrs. N., and in leaving it in we wonder if you and some other readers will think over why so many educators and parents look upon it as a method seldom to be used. What are its dangers? Are artificial awards always bad? Are there any ways in which the awarding of stars can be made safe and thought-provoking? (We believe that Mrs. D. M. N. has used these ways.) We hope some of you will send in experiences and discussions concerning prizes, awards, grading, and merit badges. We thank you, too, Mrs. N., for asking for suggestions on dealing with self-assertion and "answering back." We hope letters will come in about this, too.—Education Editor.

A Saturday Column

Another Milestone For Junior Colleges

"The growth and development of junior colleges in recent years have impressed the Committee on Admissions with the desirability of making certain changes in their transfer regulations. Heretofore, admission to advanced standing in Harvard College has been limited to four-year liberal arts and engineering colleges. Beginning with the academic year 1941-42, students from junior colleges will be considered for admission . . . on an equal basis . . ."

1941 Regulations of Harvard Committee on Admissions.

Children Can All Be Campers In This Missouri Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

Two hundred little "Indians" sit on a hillside. Tom-toms beat. Feathered headbands flash their gaudy colors in the sunlight. An open wigwam stands on the plain below them. The Navajo, Chippewa, Seneca, Osage, Iroquois, Blackfoot, and representatives of many other tribes are gathered once again for ceremonials in the Missouri hills. Their "chieftains" are awarded feather honors by councillors and medicine men Each honor represents some achievement. The color at the tip of the feather designates the award. Purple stands for archery, red for speed in the race, etc.

An ammunition train whistles around the bend. Buffalo Bill rides up on his fiery steed. Shadows take the form of fleeing Indians as the redskin raiders come from their hideouts and run to escape this protector of the white man's goods.

Ceremonials and tableaux each have a place in the program staged at Shaw Park at Clayton, Missouri, a suburb of St. Louis, as part of the summer day camp—a community project. Clayton children no longer play on the streets in summer time. They don't have to. As Mayor Kerth says, "Clayton has accepted its responsibilities toward its citizens."

At nine o'clock every summer morning a bus makes the rounds of the streets, collecting the children. At five o'clock it returns them to their homes. This service is free of charge. Each child brings his own lunch. They sit together, at permanent picnic tables, in the shadows of large oaks. To one side is the rest house, a modern cement structure where the children can purchase soda or milk, or drink water from the fountains.

The program is organized as an Indian project. The group is divided into twelve tribes according to age and sex. Each tribe elects its own chief, medicine man, and pipe bearers. Each group has its own councillor and its individual program especially suited to its abilities and interests. In turn they share the services of various instructors. There are lessons in crafts, sports, dancing, puppetry, etc. In turn each child takes charge of the editing of the weekly newspaper, which is mimeographed and distributed to every member of the playground. Tribal wars take place in sports, the losers treating the winners to drinks of soda at lunch time.

Twice a week the older children swim in the municipal pool which adjoins the playground. The wading pool at the other side of the rest house is enjoyed every day by the little folks. Sometimes they dip a surreptitious toe in the little stream that borders the playground. The grounds are well equipped with sand boxes, a jungle gym, and other playground apparatus, baseball field, and tennis courts.

On special occasions tribes are given the privilege of remaining after sundown to enjoy an evening repast of barbecued wieners or fish cooked at the large barbecue pits constructed of stone and cement, with ledges built about them to serve as seats. After such a feast a tribesman was once heard to exclaim, as he tilted the three feathers in his blue paper Indian crown to give emphasis to his remark, "Gosh, I hope the bus will be late getting here this evening."

Besides this outdoor equipment there is a pagoda, ample to house all the children in rainy weather.

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See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Museum Explores Wall Color

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Francis Henry Taylor, Director, has been redecorating and rehanging its picture galleries on the second floor and has brought about some striking changes. About one third of the well-stocked Italian collection has been retired, for example, to the Study Room. Numerous paintings of other schools also have been taken down, and to some extent replaced by works formerly in the study collection, or storeroom. Moreover, a general rearrangement of the collections has been instituted, according to a more or less chronological sequence. Thirteen galleries have thus been renovated so far, which leaves 11 more to be dealt with before the program is completed.

The changes are not so drastic as the above facts might seem to indicate. The finest of the institution's old masters, that is, those which ordinarily are considered main treasures of the collection, will be found on display as before. The Museum has simply weeded out from among them paintings which may in a sense be considered duplications, or relatively minor school pictures, in order to give the salient works a better showing. In developing a new sequence, many pictures have been moved, but in certain cases they reappear in quarters more accessible than formerly.

The gallery at the head of the main stairway, long known as the Marquand Gallery, is the first rearrangement noticeable to the visitor. Whereas this used to contain a selected group of masterpieces of the Dutch, Flemish and Italian schools, it is now devoted exclusively to Italian paintings. The famous Raphael "Madonna and Child Enthroned, With Saints" still occupies its familiar place of honor, but is freshly set forth in a new Renaissance frame. This includes the small predella panel by Raphael of the "Agony in the Garden," which has been placed directly beneath the large painting, to which it originally belonged before its separation in the 17th century. In the next gallery, A 12, a strong concentration of Renaissance paintings by Titian, Tintoretto, and other noted artists of the period, is now to be seen, with Titian's fine "Venus and the Lute Player" centered on the main wall. Under the plan, the Italian pictures appear in a particularly strong position. At the right as before, and closely linked with the Renaissance masters, are the galleries devoted to the Italian primitives, while on the left is a room newly decorated in pale blue-green, given over to a charming display of the Venetian school of the eighteenth century. With works by Liepolo, Longhi and others there hangs here an important new acquisition, Francesco Guardi's "Fantastic Landscape."

The Spanish, Flemish, Dutch and English collections, as well as the Italian, have been largely rearranged, each in a separate large gallery. The Spanish pictures, now in the room formerly devoted to the contemporary American collection, afford one of the best arrangements, with three famous El Grecos, including the "Cardinal Guevara" and the "Landscape of Toledo," together with the fine Goya portraits and "The Bull Fight" against a background painted a dull, rich rose. This shade of color appears extremely effective, not only heightening the beauty of the somber El Grecos but complementing the warmer tones of Goya's paintings.

The Flemish gallery, with its large Rubens canvases, including the "Holy Family" and "Venus and Adonis," is next in the series and makes a fine showing. The color here as well as in the long gallery which follows and is devoted to the Dutch masters, including Rembrandt, Hals and Vermeer, is a warm rose brown, which complements in an effective way the prevailing tonalities of the sturdy masterpieces of the Lowlands.

Next in order, eighteenth century English portraits, with several landscapes accompanying them, appear in a large room redecorated a bluish-green. This is the most revolutionary color scheme of all, and not the best selection of a background. It in some way serves, however, to brighten and give a fresher attraction than formerly to the paintings.

One of the most striking changes to be noted in the new arrangement is the removal of the American picture collection from the once forward position it occupied in the galleries to a series of rooms at present under preparation.

Puppetry and Shadow Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

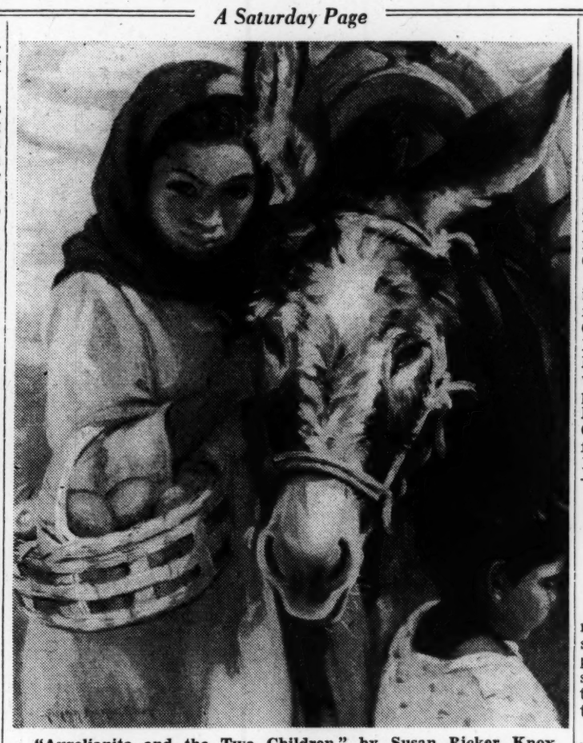
The Puppeteers of America, including those from Canada and Mexico, were in St. Louis from June 25 to June 27. There were some 200 of them. It was their sixth convention, and they brought hundreds of little actors with them, who were presented daily and nightly in plays and playlets. The auditorium of the Elks' Club on Lindell Boulevard became the repertory theater for these puppets, whose acting was admirable, to say the least.

The comic repertory came first, presenting a modernized version of Punch and Judy, and a delightful comedy of a dictator cat and a cunning mouse, the action of the piece taking place in Noah's Ark. Headquarters for workshops and exhibitions were open to members and a favored public at the Melbourne Hotel. The exhibit included a remarkably varied collection of historical and fantastic figures. Gilbert Laurence of New York had created in rubber likenesses of Hitler and Winston Churchill, likenesses at once historical and fantastic. Presented side by side, Hitler was rather comic than dominant, and Mr. Churchill was admirably calm and collected.

On the second evening, Miss Pauline Benton, head of the Red Gate Players, presented the actors and plays of the Chinese Shadow Theater. Miss Benton is perhaps the greatest master of this difficult art in the occidental world. Her father's position as President of the University of the Philippines made it possible for her to take frequent trips to China, where she was fortunate enough to study the traditions and technique of the shadow theater with a member of the entourage of the Dowager Empress. The figures are flat, made of the parchment of donkey-skin, done in color, and are from North China. They are manipulated from below instead of from above. The art of the shadow play, according to Miss Benton, had its origin in China something over 1,000 years ago, and is cultivated now in its perfection in the small towns of China. Although the Japanese have no practitioners of the art, the Javanese are great masters of shadow play. Miss Benton presented three plays, with gongs and authentic Chinese music—"Festival in Peking," "Drum Dance," and "Legend of the Willow Plate."

The third afternoon was dedicated to children, who were invited to see a performance of Cinderella, cleverly presented by the puppets of Blanche and Rolland Harding of Dickinson, N. D. In the evening, Martin and Olga Stevens, of the Stevens Marionet Theater in Middlebury, Ind., presented the play, "Cleopatra," a work divided into three acts and 10 scenes. It is doubtful whether naturalism in puppetry could find a more remarkable expression. In following the unfolding drama of Julius Caesar and Cleopatra, one lost the sense that puppets were the actors; the illusion of lifelikeness was complete. And the miniature scenes took on the aspect of the heroic. Done in colors, and with calculated lighting, many of the scenes were little short of gorgeous. Here, indeed, was the art of the puppet stage seen in its highest estate.

E. R. C.



"Aurelianito and the Two Children," by Susan Ricker Knox. Shown at annual exhibition of North Shore Arts Association, Gloucester, Mass.

Federation Lauds Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The biennial convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs (June 18-25) brought to the West Coast some 2,000 delegates, said to represent an aggregate membership of 500,000 persons. The note of "Loyalty through Music" was sounded by Mrs. Vincent Hilles Ober, President from 1937 to 1941, and the week's sessions considered problems of the native composer, discussed obstacles facing the American conductor, and registered protest against the proposed tax on musical instruments. Mrs. Guy P. Gannett, Vice-President of the Eastern Region and chairman of legislation, was elected President for the ensuing term of two years. Mrs. Gannett is a resident of Maine.

Educational in purpose, the Federation seems to find its greatest service in aiding and inspiring composers and young artists, and interest at the convention centered in young artists' contests. In addition, there were concerts by choral groups from various sections of the country, concerts by visiting artists, and composers' forums.

Among choral groups, the Nordic Singers from Duluth, conducted by Margrethe Hokanson, took high honors. This choir of 32 mixed voices was heard twice. Singing unusual arrangements without accompaniment, it attained something like perfection in matters of pitch and dynamics. A close second was the Capital University Chapel Choir of Columbus, Ohio, conducted by Ellis E. Snyder. There were also interesting choirs from North and South Carolina. Distinguished singing by a women's group was that of the Philomel Singers of Seattle, R. H. Kendrick conducting.

An entire day was given over to the juniors, who presented some surprisingly interesting work. There were massed orchestras and choruses of children from junior high schools, conducted by Lucien Cailliet and Louis Woodson Curtis, the Apollo Boy's Choir of Birmingham, Ala., led by Coleman Cooper; a junior Gregorian choir from Seattle, and a senior accordion band from Los Angeles.

By way of South American contribution, Elsie Houston, Brazilian soprano, gave a program of folk-songs in Shrine Auditorium. Beryl Rubinstein and Arthur Loesser, duo-pianists, were heard. Rosalyn Tureck, pianist, Federation contest winner in 1935, appeared in joint recital with Helen Jepson, soprano. Other artists taking part were Charles Kullman, tenor, singing with massed male choruses, and Shura Cherkassky, pianist.

Leopold Stokowski's All-American Youth Orchestra appeared in its only concert in Southern California in the Pasadena Rose Bowl on the afternoon of June 29. Nearly 10,000 persons sat in the warm sun to hear the youngsters play Bach's Fugue in G Minor, Brahms' First Symphony, Morton Gould's "Guaracho," and the finale from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolda."

H. D. C.

Mexican Dancers Modernize

By Charles Poore

Mexico, D. F.

Bringing to realization in one aspect the interchange of cultures between the United States and Mexico, a group of young Mexican classic dancers, styling themselves "The Mexican Ballet," have crossed the frontier for a series of dance recitals in American universities, with Ann Arbor, Michigan, as a chief objective.

This is the group which achieved a tremendous success last fall in their debut at Palacio de Bellas Artes; and which more recently at the invitation of the Governor of the State of Michoacan presented dance programs in Morelia as a part of the celebration commemorating the 400th anniversary of the founding of that city.

In their work they have avoided any exposition of native dances like the "jarabe," but have integrated native dance steps with a modern technique. Their dancing thus reveals a strong racial feeling. At the same time, a modern choreography gives their work contemporary significance and interest, creating dance dramas of great beauty, often tinged by social implications.

The dancers in the group are Deena Torregrosa, Guillermina Bravo, Lourdes Campos, Magda Montoya, Berta Fernandez, Elena Pat, Siska Ayala, Sergio Franco, Juan Ruiz, Roberto Jimenez. The repertory of the Mexican Ballet includes the following:

"La Coronela," Revueltas; "Fuerzas Nuevas," Blas Galindo; "Goldberg Variations," Bach; "Dances," Haendel; "Gavotte," Prokofieff; "Wedding Festival," Blas Galindo.

Three numbers deserve special mention as being composed by Mexicans—"La Coronela," "Fuerzas Nuevas," and "Wedding Festival." The "Coronela" represents the last work of Revueltas, which in fact he left unfinished. At the time of his passing he was writing a solo number for Deena Torregrosa, which in performance proved to be the highlight of the dance. In music and in choreography this ballet pictures scenes in the time of Don Porfirio Diaz, based on drawings by José Guadalupe Posada, a contemporary of Don Porfirio and a keen observer and satirist.

Galindo's "Fuerzas Nuevas" pictures the struggles of the new generation to achieve a fuller and richer life. As a young Huichol Indian from the State of Jalisco, the composer shares in the aspirations of his countrymen, and writes music that easily lends itself to a very modernistic choreography. The inspiration for his "Wedding Festival" he found in his native Jalisco, in the rural dances—Zapateados—and Sones. Naturally this music reflects a strong racial feeling in rhythm and melody.

First War Films Revived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Speaking of official pictures of the First World War, I had the privilege of seeing, in a Government projection room to which I was admitted, the second reel of a film called "With the Forces in Mesopotamia," two pictures of operations in Palestine, called "New Crusaders," and "General Allenby's Entry Into Jerusalem," two films showing the arrival of American forces in British waters, the third reel of "The Battle of the Somme, and two naval pictures, one of them a German production captured while the war was in progress.

On the War Office screen, then, there flickered people and faces—Beatty, Jellicoe, Lloyd George, Allenby, Haig, French—that were household words during many dangerous years. Yet, though many of the pictures I saw were of campaigns in the desert, with the sun beating down on miles and miles of sand, one notable figure who would have been at home in those surroundings was missing, Colonel Lawrence. I learned that, in all these thousands of feet of film so carefully preserved, there is no picture of Lawrence, save one recorded in a Transjordan film which is hard to identify.

This is not a reflection on the Government's film collection, but rather a tribute to Lawrence's thoroughness. For he was a Secret Service man, and it is no part of a secret service man's duties to get himself publicized on the world's screens.

Films were formerly taken at a speed of 16 picture frames a second, whereas now they are usually photographed at the rate of 24 frames a second. As a result, the old films, when projected at the 24 rate have a slight flicker. They also show much foreground, telescopic lenses not being used to cut it out. The war films, too, held individual shots much longer than do contemporary talkies.

The films are safely stored for the duration of the war in vaults in the country, and pictures of today's activities are constantly being taken which will, in turn, be preserved, and so add to posterity's information about our troubled times.

H. H.

Cape Ann Art Brought in Range

By Dorothy Grafly

With the opening of the North Shore Arts Association's annual exhibition in East Gloucester, the summer art season on Cape Ann begins to measure its stride.

There is nothing spectacular this year in this largest of Gloucester salons. Yet the very fact of its even trend may prove a sales boost; for, there being nothing to startle the eye, the visitor quickly gets down to the business of weighing the 372 oils, watercolors and prints, and the 17 pieces of sculpture against his own individual taste.

Although numerically smaller, the sculpture section is strong. Eight of the pieces are busts, with "Era" by Mary Elizabeth Sears, "Finnish Boy" by Walker Hancock, and portraits of Dean Alfred E. Burton and James McClellan by George Demetrios to the fore. But the real flavor of the show lies less in these contributions than in such spirited pieces as Katharine W. Lane's "Cock Crow" and "Fountain" by Demetrios.

* * *

"Cock Crow" combines bigness of form with quality of texture. It gives at first glance the sense of a body vitalized by sound.

The Demetrios fountain, also, is active, with a nude, delicately chiseled figure answering the curve of the round basin. Created in ceramics, it hints at a problem now confronting sculptors—that of price versus sales. Perhaps ceramics is the answer to the need for sculpture brought within the purchasing range of the many wage earners who, today, have the taste if not the cash to encourage the contemporary artist.

An architectural flavor clings to Amelia Peabody's "Girl With Puppy," a group with flattened forms, as if shaped to follow the lead of some housing project.

Walker Hancock and Richard Recchia have tackled problems of medallic relief, the former composing figures within a circle for his "Society of Medalists, 22nd Issue" medal; the latter dealing in low relief with the head of a child.

The painting section, minus the highlights of other years provided by such artists as Susumu Hirota, Jon Corbino or Herbert Barnett, lacks force, although careful scrutiny will reveal that there are more than the usual number of able canvases, pleasing in subject matter and well suited to home consumption.

In spite of the feeling of sameness, there are contrasts—if you look for them. William Meyerowitz and his wife, Theresa Benstein, for instance, paint with a restless brush, bringing to everything from still-life to figures on a beach a sense of movement. So much akin, in fact, is their choice of pigments and brush stroke that it is sometimes difficult to tell their work apart.

At an opposite pole is Aldro T. Hibbard's "The Old Saw Mill," or "First Presbyterian," a clean-cut group of buildings by Harry Leith Ross. Yet the difference is more than one of technique. It reaches down into the indefinable something that creates art individuality, where emotional reactions are more vitally important than technical ability.

Quiet, yet outstanding among the canvases, is Lillian Westcott Hale's "Harriet-Ann," a young woman in dotted pink dress and flaxen hair whose body angles are fitted with nice attention to placement into the overstuffed curves of a green-blue-gray chair. Sophistication and refinement govern the pigments; while basic good draughtsmanship controls the adroit disposition of the body against the chair.

Landscapes and marines, which predominate, choose New England primarily for subject matter, from the clear winter crispness of Emile A. Gruppe's "Winter Vermont," to the fog of Harry De Maine's "Golden Haze," or the wave boom of Stanley Woodward's "Rocks of Maine."

* * *

Cape Ann, naturally, provides the lion's share of subject matter, but there are a few canvases that signify travel farther afield. Of these the most successful deal with figures, Catharine Carter Critcher's "Mexicans" and "Indian Family," and the engaging study of a donkey and children, "Aurelianito and the Two Children," by Susan Ricker Knox, whose interest in human types has led her from the immigrant sheds at Ellis Island to many different parts of the world.

Few of the pictures choose European subject matter, although one watercolor, "Fish Market in Kuopio, Finland" by Gunnar Bjareby, and Edgar Luardi's atmospheric "Gare St. Lazare, Paris," are nostalgic of peace times.

Among the watercolors, also, is a little picture that merits attention for its accent on relative distances, "Freights," by Rosamond Pier Hunt, in which the eye is held fascinated by a perspective illusion induced by receding rails, a distant freight car, and another looming in the foreground.

Something of the same decorative flatness that gives an architectural tone to Miss Peabody's sculpture suggests a fresco flatness in a harbor scene, a still-life and a head study, by Emma Fordyce MacRae; while tri-dimensioinal activity of many ice skaters offers contrast in an oil, "At Barney's," by W. Lester Stevens.

Except for two or three pieces of sculpture, however, what one feels to be lacking in the North Shore Arts Association annual is the fire of intensely personal imagination. Too many painters are trying to say the same thing in the same way. Perhaps it is mass production.

Outdoor Tone in San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Although San Francisco still has no regular summer symphony series, the San Francisco Symphony in recent weeks has been scheduled in concerts in no less than four different outdoor theaters, three of them suburban.

All the outdoor settings are beautiful and acoustically favorable to music, though it happens that unseasonable late spring rain prevented the scheduled use of one of them. Extraordinarily beautiful is the Laurence Frost Amphitheater on the Stanford University campus in Palo Alto. The orchestra was conducted there by Pierre Monteux in a program that was part of the university's elaborate fiftieth anniversary celebration.

Unluckily the evening at Stanford was relatively cold. Nevertheless 6,000 persons enjoyed the concert. In view of the fact that even July and August evenings average a slightly chill outdoor temperature on the peninsula, ambitious music - lovers are suggesting the possibility that summer concerts at the Frost Amphitheater might effectively be established at a twilight hour.

Of novel interest on Mr. Monteux's program was the terse "Ode to Truth," which Roy Harris wrote especially for the Stanford University anniversary. The "Ode" is largely canonic. According to Mr. Harris, its form is intended to be analogous with that of a Gothic arch, for the music gradually rises to a lofty climax and then subsides. It may seem odd, since Mr. Harris is an exemplar of modern idiom, to call his work academic. Yet that fairly disparaging adjective does come to mind. The "Ode" is careful, intent, forward-moving. In all these qualities it does not escape an air of continuous artifice. It rarely glows. It is "made" music.

* * *

Another contemporary selection was Darius Milhaud's "Suite Provençale," a series of folkish ballet settings, some of which are utterly charming, and the rest, by surprising contrast, distorted and heavy. The program contained Brahms' "Academic Festival" Overture, the superb Bach-Respigi C minor "Passacaglia and Fugue," the "Lohengrin" Prelude and Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet."

Likewise Mr. Monteux and the symphony were applauded by some 6,000 persons at the start of a summer series of free outdoor concerts in the Sigmund Stern Recreation Grove, within San Francisco proper. Popular music was drawn from Rimsky-Korsakoff, Weber, Wagner, Franck and Moussorgsky. The second Grove concert, incidentally, presented those fine and bright-spirited young American duo-pianists, Virgina Morley and Livingston Gearhart.

Berkeley, the home city of the University of California, celebrated its seventy-fifth civic birthday by a series of musical and dramatic events that were all intended for the magnificent Hearst Greek Theater on the campus. Unusual (really!) damp weather sent indoors both the San Francisco Symphony concert directed by Bruno Walter and the opening event, namely, Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

* * *

Extraordinary acclaim was showered upon Mr. Walter for his performances of Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration," Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," Weber's "Oberon" Overture and Johann Strauss' "Vienna Woods" Waltzes. "Elijah" rejoiced in the splendid solo singing of John Charles Thomas, baritone. Other good soloists were Eileen Piggott, Ulah Hosmer, William Hopkyn Thomas, and 12-year-old Robert Colombatto. The choral performance was conscientiously studied, but Lawrence Reeder's conducting lacked professional control and artistry.

The admirable San Francisco Opera Ballet occupied the second Berkeley Festival on Sunday. Of the production of Offenbach's "Orpheus in the Underworld" something can be written by this correspondent when the operetta is repeated shortly at Stern Grove.

Fourth recent outdoor scene of music was the pine-shaded Forest Meadows on the San Rafael campus of Dominican College. The San Francisco Symphony on this occasion had as its guest conductor the young American, Edwin McArthur. Excerpts from Wagner, Chabrier's "Espagna," Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet," and Chadwick's "Jubilee" Overture were Mr. McArthur's program.

A. F.

Looking Back on Paderewski

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Ignace Jan Paderewski's place in music must now come in for consideration, regardless of his position in history as a man. His status must be considered, too, without too much accent on his acclaim as a platform figure. All manner of admiration for the public personage will have to be counted off and the rank of the artist will want to be as nearly as possible established.

Regarded as a pianist only, Paderewski can hardly fail to deserve supreme honors; regarded in a larger light as a musician, he may not come off with quite everything. But in any case, he is pretty sure to be subject of discussion, and of what is called evaluation, as long as anyone survives who heard him play, and as long as any of the music he composed holds room in popular favor.

To consider him as keyboard executant, how did he manage to remain, no matter what vicissitudes intervened, always on top? How, for example, after keeping out of the concert field a long spell in the first World War and devoting all in him to statesmanship, could he come back as much the master of his instrument as ever? We may be sure that when he dropped from the managers' touring schedules to give his time to Poland as Premier, other pianists did their best to fill the vacancy and to get into his shoes.

To go farther back, an official of a piano concern who had a good deal to do with the early American business arrangement of Paderewski once warned him that younger platform aspirants were coming along who would give him an awful beating if he did not take care. The idea seems to have been that Paderewski was in a groove out of which he had better hasten to save himself.

* * *

Well, the aspirants came on in numbers, they grew to maturity, and without doubt some of them really outplayed Paderewski. But they did not displace him; and more than that, he for his part stayed right in his groove.

Now to say "groove" is not to disparage Paderewski. Many of his most enthusiastic listeners recognized and acknowledged that he came around season after season with much the same type of exhibition. His purpose, obviously, was something else than to extend program horizons. He played certain pieces. What he had to say he said through a particular line of works that he liked and that he found suitable to his disposition and temperament.

He was evidently out neither to instruct nor to explore, but simply to entertain. To say "entertain," too, is to use a pretty big word. For how many artists in a generation have a perfect gift for entertaining an audience that discerns keenly and that exacts much? No complaint, then, that Paderewski's space of action was narrow; but still the fact faces everybody. Not only did he depend on a relatively restricted repertory, but even inside that his preferences were somewhat strait and confined. He leaned on Beethoven and Chopin, and more, perhaps, on Beethoven.

* * *

That hardly means, however, that he made all Beethoven's piano compositions his own. Far from it; his likings here were marked and decided. If there was one thing he went at with a fierier enthusiasm than anything else down in notes, it was Beethoven's "Appassionata" sonata. Let those who ever listened to his interpretation of that product of the Romantic Epoch reckon it out, and afterwards tell what is left to them altogether irreplaceable of Paderewski.

Then the composer. Unlike Liszt, who blazed a trail in composition of which the end is not yet, Paderewski begins and all but ends as a performer. He leaves a concerto for piano and orchestra which has a sort of viability with artists who were his intimate friends and with beginners on the platform. He leaves a "Polish" Symphony in which few, if any, reviewers have discovered originality or interesting aim. He leaves numerous other constructions in tone—an opera and ah, well!—the "Minuet."

"Who is this Paderewski who wrote such a beautiful piece?" some youthful player will ask concerning the "Minuet" in time to come.

"What!" his teacher will chide. "You don't know that name? Take care in pronouncing it to sound the 'w' like 'f'. Paderewski, mind you, was a great pianist."

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* BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST

Bill Smith to Display His Speed Swimming in A. A. U. Championships in August

Brilliant Hawaiian Aquatic Star to Compete in States

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Glowing reports by reliable swimming experts of the speed and endurance of the new Honolulu champion—Bill Smith—indicate that every record from 220-yards to the mile may soon have to be re-written. This Hawaiian youngster represented the Hui Makani club at the 1940 National outdoor championships at Santa Barbara and although he failed to capture a single title at least one coach—George Schroth of The Olympic Club—saw great possibilities in the 16-year-old boy. He finished fourth in the 440 . . . was unplaced in the 880 . . . and second in the mile which was won in 21:31.4 by Bunmei Nakama (Alexander Community House, Maui).

Smith's improvement in less than a year has been incredible as was clearly demonstrated during the recent visit to Honolulu of National Champion Otto Jaretz of the Chicago Tower Club. Not only did the Islander defeat the Chicagoan each time they met but in their 220-yard freestyle race broke Jack Medica's world record by swimming the distance in 2:07.7. Over the 440-yards he also lowered the world record to 4:38.5 and swam the 880-yards four seconds faster than Ralph Flanagan's American record. Later in a 1500-meter race he broke every record in the book from 500-yards upward.

Five-feet-ten high and weighing around 183 pounds this young Hawaiian is a form swimmer and in this respect swims more like Flanagan than Medica, who was a power swimmer. He has a long easy stroke . . . looks "easy" in the water . . . swims three hours (and swims hard) every day . . . and although he is better from 220-yards on he can swim the 100-yards in 54s. Much credit is due T. Sakamoto (the Hawaiian-born Japanese coach of the Maui club) for the rapid development of young Smith as he took the boy when 15 years old and brought him along to his present high standard of ability. Smith plans to come to the mainland to compete in the National A. A. U. championships which will be held at St. Louis, Mo., on August 8-9-10.

♪ ♪ ♪

Under a new ruling this year no advance expenses were paid defending champions (or any other athletes) by the National Collegiate A. A. Thus Stanford (the host school) did not have to put up a guarantee of $10,000 but just advanced $2,000 for preliminary expenses. It is expected that about $10,000 will be available to pro-rate among the schools represented by the first six men in each event. This new departure seems to be a sensible rule and should generally ensure a good grade of contestants as only those schools who think their athletes have a chance will send them to the N. C. A. A. championships. Of course, like all rules, there are exceptions to its well-working as was proved in the case of Champion Ed Dugger whose school did not feel it could afford the expense of sending him to defend his 1940 title in the 120-yard high hurdles.

♪ ♪ ♪

Stanford athletic officials (headed by Albert R. Masters and Don Liebendorfer) received well-merited compliments for the splendid manner in which they handled everything connected with the meet. The place-judges also came in for warm commendation as every decision they made was verified by the moving pictures. Only in one case did they refuse to make a decision and the pictures enabled the officials to give the correct placings. The pictures also clearly showed the closeness of the now-much-discussed 440-yard race which Hubert Kerns won in 46.6 by three feet from Harold Bogrow (New York U.) who was four inches ahead of Klemmer while only six inches further back was Gene Littler of Nebraska. While not one of the writers attempted to belittle Kerns' splendid performance some stress was placed on the fact that Klemmer (because of having to run on the outside) had to travel farther than the U. S. C. boy. Strangely, no thought was given to the fact that not only had Bogrow to go around both Klemmer and Littler but also had to finish on the outside. It is entirely likely that had the race been another 10 yards or had he been able to get through sooner the New York boy would have staged the greatest upset of the meet. Of course the only way to avoid complaints about some runners running further than others in 440-yard races is to run the event in staggered lanes.

H. A. R.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

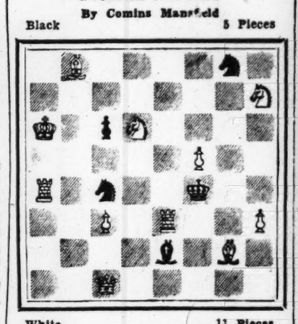
July 5, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2263

By Comins Mansfield

Black 5 Pieces



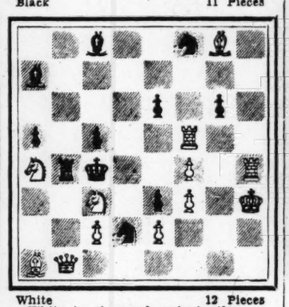
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two. (First Prize, Good Companions, 1917. One of four "champion" two movers in "A Century of Two-Movers," that is one of four problems unanimously selected by Alain White, Frederick Gamage, and the great English composer, Comins Mansfield.)

Problem No. 2264

By H. C. Mowry

Black 11 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three. (Boston Transcript, Oct. 25, 1932. Called by Vincent L. Eaton "A splendid first attempt.")

Solutions to Problems

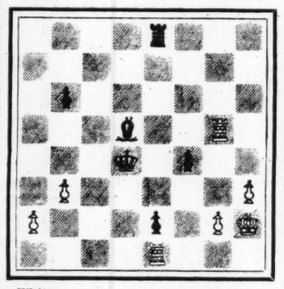
No. 2261. P-Kt6

No. 2262. 1. B-Q2 threatens
2. Kt-Q3ch
1. ——— PxP
2. Kt-Kt6ch
1. ——— KtxP
2. Q-Rch
1. ——— R-Q3
2. Q-K3ch
1. ——— B-Q3
2. BxP

End-Game No. 569. After 1 . . . K-Kt4 (Black); 2 P-Kt2, Black wins with 2 . . . P-B6; 3 R-Kt, R-Kt7ch; 4 K-B, R-KR7; 5 R-Kt5ch, K-Kt5; 6 K-K, R-K7ch; 7 K-Q, P-Kt7, and White resigns.

End-Game No. 570

Black 6 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and win. (Grunfeld-Tartakower, Vienna, 1922. A simple end-game combination which should be familiar to all players.)

Ventnor Tourney Begins

Two young stars are numbered among the experts now beginning the third invitation tourney being played on the Municipal Pier, Ventnor City, New Jersey. Ariel Mengarini, twenty-one-year old native Italian, is 1940 District of Columbia champion. This year he finished second to A. S. Kussman, formerly of New York. Robert Durkin, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is a product of his city's world famous chess playground activity. Now only 17, he tied for first and second in the local masters' tournament two years ago, and in the same year was runner-up in the county championship and third in the city championship.

In addition to these youthful experts, eight veterans will compete: Adams of Boston, Bernstein, Hanauer, Santasiere, and Finkus of New York, Donovan of Brooklyn, Reinfeld of the Bronx, and Levin of Philadelphia.

Dutch Problem Tourney

From war-ravaged Holland, word comes of an unusual composing tourney. Original two-movers meeting the following thematic conditions are invited: Blacks not inferior to White in material force, with the positions as nearly like an actual game position as possible, with every piece playing its part in the problem, with black having attractive and powerful means of resistance, with white having a narrow escape and a hidden key.

Those interested in submitting their versions may send them direct to F. W. Nanning, 15 St. Gerarduslaan, Eindhoven, Holland, or to Alain White, Summerville, South Carolina, who has very kindly offered to airmail them across.

This is the "W. B. H. Meiners Competition" and small cash prizes are offered.

English Game

This game was played in the Oxford County championship. It illustrates one way Black gets into trouble by accepting the gambit pawn, even for a little while. White concludes with an effective sacrifice (?) of his Q.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Dewar White	Fazekas Black	Dewar White	Fazekas Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 P-Q5	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	17 PxP	P-QR4(a)
3 Kt-KB3	P-K3	18 PxKt	RxQ
4 Kt-B3	PxP	19 PxR	R-K
5 P-QR4	B-Kt5	20 BxR	QxB
6 P-K3	P-QKt4	21 QR-Kt	Q-B2
7 B-Q2	Kt-B3	22 KR-B	Q-Kt
8 PxP	BxKt	23 Kt-Q4	Kt-Kt5
9 BxB	PxP	24 P-Kt3	Kt-K4
10 P-QKt3	Castles	25 B-B5	P-Kt3
11 PxP	PxP	26 R-B8	PxB
12 BxP	Q-B2	27 RxRch	QxR
13 Q-Q3	Kt-B3	28 P-Kt8(Q) and wins	
14 CastlesKR	R-Q		
15 P-K4	B-Kt2		

(a) Otherwise, if 17 . . . Kt moves: 18 B-R8.

Championship Draw

This short game from the Horowitz-Reshevsky championship match was by no means cut-and-dried. Unusual play in a Ruy Lopez ultimately led to a blocked position in which neither player could break wisely through.

Tenth Game

Ruy Lopez

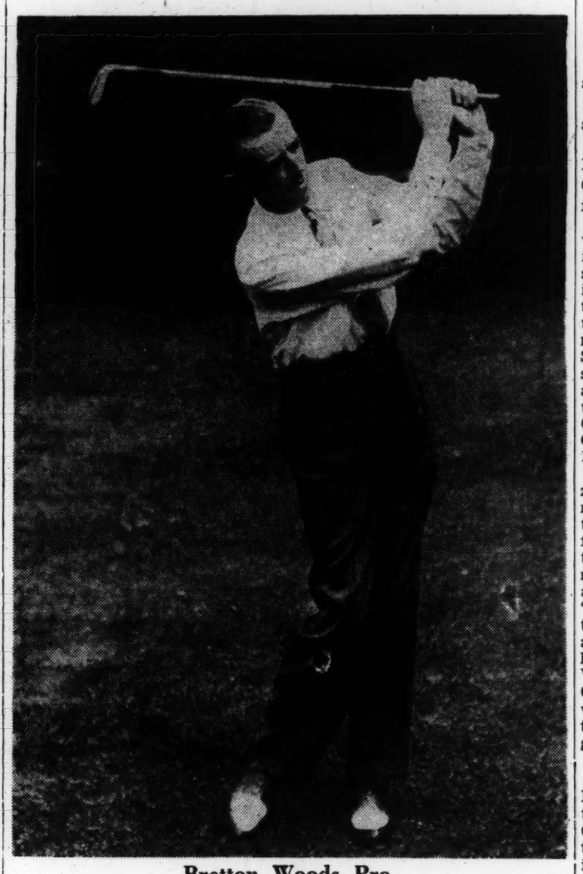
Horowitz White	Reshevsky Black	Horowitz White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 PxKt	P-QR4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 P-B3	P-R5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	16 Kt-Q2	Kt-Kt4
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	17 P-B4	Kt-Kt5
5 Castles	Kt-P	18 Kt-B3	P-B4
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	19 B-K3	P-B5
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	20 Kt-Kt5	BxKt
8 PxP	B-K3	21 PxB	P-Kt5
9 P-B3	B-K2	22 Q-K	Q-Kt3
10 QKt-Q2	Castles	23 R-B	KR-B
11 B-B2	P-B4	24 P-R4	P-Kt6
12 Kt-Kt3	Q-Q2	25 BxKt	Drawn(a)
13 KKt-Q4	KtxKt		

(a) After 26 . . . BPxB; 26 P-R3, and with Bishops of opposite colors, the position becomes blocked, and a draw the normal result.

Did You Know?

Bill Terry can hardly criticize his Giants for not stealing bases. He went through 153 games in 1934 without a single steal.

Instructor to the Duke



Bretton Woods Pro

Mel Smith, who succeeded last year's open champion, Lawson Little, as golf pro at Bretton Woods, N. H., had the distinction last winter of serving as instructor to the Duke of Windsor in Bermuda, and was successful in aiding the former English monarch to break 80. Mel is currently directing the second annual White Mountain four-ball tournament, which concludes at the Mt. Washington Hotel course tomorrow.

Red Sox Offense Even More Formidable Than Last Year

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even though such an experienced hitter as Roger Cramer has departed to other fields, the Red Sox offense is more dangerous this season than it was last. A check through 1940 averages reveals that the improvement rests on the broad shoulders of three regulars—Manager Joe Cronin, Ted Williams and Jim Tabor.

As the American League pennant race reached the halfway mark in 1940, Williams was swinging along at .345 in the batter's box, with 11 homers and 42 runs driven in. But today Teddy threatens to become the first .400 hitting title-holder in his league since Harry Heilmann did .403 for the Tigers in 1923. The Boston left fielder is ahead also in homers and runs produced.

Cronin Up

At this same date a year ago, Cronin was down under .250. There was talk of his retirement. Along with this weak average, his defensive play at shortstop was poor. But today the Skipper is 100 points above his '40 gait and steadier in the field. If anything should happen to knock Williams out of the batting championship, Joe is just the fellow who could take over.

Tabor's 1940 average at this stage of the campaign was .265. Jim was making his occasional extra-base drives, but he was not getting on too often. As this is written, he is third among the Red Sox, behind Williams and Cronin, and may yet pass the manager before the curtain drops in late September. Jim is having his greatest year.

Williams, of course, is also having his biggest season in the American League. Each time around Ted gets his average up a few points. As a freshman in 1938 he closed at .327. Last season he went to .344. There is no telling at this hour where he will finish in '41. However, there seems little doubt of his bettering that .344 mark of '40.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tomorrow afternoon the Red Sox play a double-header with the Washington Senators. It will be the final contests for each team until after the All-star Game, which will be played at Briggs Stadium, Detroit, on Tuesday. Prior to the start of this series, the Senators had taken four out of seven from the locals.

♪ ♪ ♪

On Thursday of next week the Red Sox open their third western invasion at Detroit, playing three singles in a row with the Tigers. From there Joe Cronin goes to Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis in that order before returning to Fenway Park on July 22 for a series with the White Sox.

Sports Around the Hub

Even if only the Phillies were the victims, it is good to see Manny Salvo pitch and win a ball game. After a great season last year the big right-hander had won only one and lost 10 this season despite pitching good ball all year. Yesterday he won the first game of the twin-bill 4-3 and then Jim Tobin pitched a two-hitter to beat the Phillies, 2-0.

The Red Sox were idle because of rain and opened a series with the Washington Senators here today while the Braves moved on to Brooklyn.

♪ ♪ ♪

Frank C. Paine's Gypsy took the Puritan Cup for the second time at Marblehead yesterday in the Eastern Yacht Club regatta . . . Moose, owned by John S. Lawrence won in the feature of the Corinthian Y. C. racing . . . A fleet of 134 raced at the South Boston Yacht Club. Johnny McAleer piloted D. Taylor's Ben Hur to a 30-second victory in the Hustler class.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ted Bishop of Woodland won his 10th M. G. A. tournament at Pine Brook Valley yesterday with a 70 . . . John Abbott of Manchester and Ted Leonard of Nashua turned in a 65 best ball to lead the qualifiers in the White Mountain invitation four-ball play at Bretton Woods yesterday. Fred Wright Jr. and Charley Crane of Boston were second with a 67 . . . Marshfield expects to better the all-time M. G. A. entry record of 402 set there last year. Yesterday 131 were registered for the first day.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although the West Coast stars failed to appear in the City of Boston track and field games at Franklin Field yesterday the Carroll twins of Belmont and Aaron Smith of Cambridge pleased the gathering with feature victories. Smith won the 100-yard dash and the broad jump and the twins won first and second in the mile, Bob winning and Bill running second.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rhode Island cricketers defeated a Massachusetts team at Franklin Field yesterday 78 to 50 and took the Harding Cup in the Inter-State match . . . Joe Angyal of Brooklyn won the senior singles rowing event at Worcester yesterday, and followed with senior 145-pound quarter-mile dash . . . Dick Shaughnessy of Dedham won the 410-gage title in the opening day of the annual North Atlantic skeet shoot yesterday at Hingham . . . John Coleman of the B. A. A. won the 10-mile run in Somerville yesterday in an elapsed time of 59m. 55s. . . . George Owen, former Harvard football and hockey star, teamed with Dick Borne, featured the opening day of the Massachusetts open tennis at Worcester yesterday before losing their second-round match to third-seeded Ed Serues and Charles Swanson, 6—3, 8—6.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	45	26	.634	
Cleveland	45	30	.606	2
Boston	37	33	.529	7½
Chicago	37	35	.514	8½
Detroit	38	37	.507	9
Philadelphia	34	37	.479	11
Washington	26	44	.371	18½
St. Louis	24	44	.353	19½

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	48	24	.667	
St. Louis	48	26	.649	1
New York	38	32	.643	9
Cincinnati	37	35	.514	11
Chicago	34	39	.466	14½
Pittsburgh	30	35	.462	14½
Boston	29	40	.420	17½
Philadelphia	20	53	.274	28½

Three Golf Questions Up Next Week

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Can Craig Wood make it a grand slam for the 1941 season?

Can Ted Bishop retain the Massachusetts amateur title?

Can Harold McSpaden cop the P. G. A. title and thereby vie with Craig Wood for the season's professional honors?

There are the three questions which will be answered this coming week in two golf championships which will have plenty of interest for Massachusetts links enthusiasts. The Massachusetts amateur title test will be at the Longmeadow Club just outside of Springfield; the national professional championship, also a medal and match play affair, will be on the Cherry Hills course of Denver, Colo., the course where Ralph Guldahl won the national open of 1938 by a margin of six strokes.

Some of the Bobby Jones jealous zealots may consider it an infringement on the Georgian's prerogatives to speak of a "grand slam" for Craig Wood should he capture the P. G. A., to go with his winning of the Masters' tournament and the national open. The Jones "grand slam" was that of winning the national and British opens and amateurs in 1930. There are those, however, who would look upon a Wood victory in next week's P. G. A., tacked on to his other great victories of the year, as comparable to any achievement yet recorded in golf.

Walter Hagen's Feat

Freddie Corcoran tells me that Bobby Jones himself classes Walter Hagen's feat of winning the P G. A. four years in succession as top performance of all time. There is no gainsaying that it is a terrific test of skill and stamina, starting with two 18-hole qualifying rounds, followed by two 18-hole rounds of match play and then four of 36.

The man who emerges winner over that field of past and present champions and professional luminaries from all sections of the country must have what it takes. In this field are nine men who have won the P. G. A. title, nine who have won the national open. The nine P. G. A. champions who are listed to start include Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen, Tommy Armour, Denny Shute, Olin Dutra, Paul Runyan, Henry Picard, Byron Nelson and Johnny Revolta.

To suggest that a victory for Harold McSpaden at Denver would vie with Craig Wood for the season's professional honors may sound a trifle far-fetched, yet it must be said that the quality of the Winchester pro's play in once more capturing the Massachusetts open, against a field that included such men as Horton Smith and Paul Runyan, and McSpaden's grand performance in leading the "Big 8" at The Country Club a few weeks back, triumphing over Craig Wood, Byron Nelson, Ben Hogan, Lawson Little, Jr., Jimmy Demaret, Sam Snead and Jimmy Thomson give him a high rating in the season's upper bracket.

Snead and Nelson

Singularly enough, the winner and runner-up last year, Byron Nelson and Sam Snead, may not start in next week's tournament, or in any event both will be handicapped, Nelson through closing his automobile door on a finger, Snead with a back ailment. Their final last year was sensational: Nelson, one down with three to go, birdied the 34th hole to square the match, birdied the 35th to go one up and stuck his tee shot to the 36th six feet from the cup, to shut off any possible Snead rally. Nelson was 11 strokes under par for the 209 holes of the championship.

The pro who recently has been going great guns, in fact ever since he picked up in the National Open at Fort Worth, Texas, is Jimmy Demaret. Genial, happy-go-lucky Jimmy might be the one to wade right through next week's field. Ben Hogan, always good, but seemingly lacking the winning spark in the major title tournaments, will be a prize winner for the fiftieth time at Denver, no matter how he fares in the play, for there is prize money for merely showing up for the qualifying rounds.

As regards the Massachusetts amateur championship at Springfield, Ted Bishop, the defending champion, approaches the defense of his title with plenty of confidence. His two 70's in the last two rounds of the State Open at Oyster Harbors, which landed him in a tie for fourth place with Willie Turnesa, former national amateur champion, were just the thing to put him in a prime frame of mind for the title test and to groove further a swing that has netted him gross prizes in profusion here, there and everywhere this season.

Longmeadow Course

The Longmeadow course suits him to perfection, he says, after playing there recently in a four-ball invitation tournament. He labels it as a grand course, one on which the golfer who can play long irons accurately will have a distinct advantage. The starting hole is one of this type, 446 yards. The fairways are wider and more open than those at Oyster Harbors and there are comparatively few traps, two items of pleasing nature to a lot of the State's amateurs.

There are other offsetting factors, however, one of which is the many possibilities of going out-of-bounds. There are some dogleg holes, too, where accuracy off the tee, coupled with ability to place the ball in a position to open up the green for the second shot, is highly important. The twelfth hole, 410, is one of these. The drive is over a gully, with rough to catch a push, out-of-bounds for a pull, and a green sloping away, with a bunker in back and woods beyond that. The eighth, 440, is another dogleg tester.

National Hitters In Close Battle For First Place

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—A lot of hitting is being done these days in the big leagues, and Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox still is doing his share, but two sluggers in the National League are having the most interesting battle.

For weeks, Rookie Pete Reiser of the Brooklyn Dodgers has set the pace in the senior circuit, with a couple of St. Louis Cardinals, Johnny Mize and Enos Slaughter, trailing him closely.

Mize, the 1939 batting champion, overtook his younger rival during the middle of this week, but today they were in an almost exact tie for first. The percentages had to be divided to the fourth decimal point to show that Reiser still is the league leader, .3552 to .3550.

Slaughter, in the meantime, slumped sharply to .326.

Williams maintained his steady swatting to stay above the .400 level and today had .403. His most persistent challenger continued to be Jeff Heath of Cleveland, who now has .380. Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees, in the course of setting a new all-time major league record for hitting in consecutive games, came along fast and was in fifth with .348.

The leaders:

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
American League					
Williams, Red Sox	67	226	69	91	.403
Heath, Indians	72	276	50	105	.380
Cullenbine, Browns	64	204	39	75	.368
Travis, Senators	67	269	48	98	.364
Di Maggio, Yankees	74	287	68	106	.348
Siebert, Athletics	60	238	41	82	.345
Mullin, Tigers	54	220	42	76	.345
Cronin, Red Sox	53	168	20	56	.333
S. Chapman, Athletics	62	250	49	83	.332
National League					
Reiser, Dodgers	59	228	58	81	.3552
Mize, Cardinals	55	200	29	71	.3550
Slaughter, Cardinals	74	288	47	94	.326
Lavagetto, Dodgers	66	222	43	74	.319
Cooney, Braves	56	210	21	67	.319
Brown, Cardinals	54	236	41	74	.314
Hack, Cubs	72	275	54	86	.313
Crespi, Cardinals	66	256	42	80	.313
Moore, Cardinals	73	303	59	94	.310
Etten, Phillies	69	236	34	73	.309
Walker, Dodgers	64	207	39	64	.309

By-Plays

Track Athletics

The big track and field meets for 1941 are over now. School, college, and national championships have been decided. Those meets which were so popular during the summer before world conditions became so unsettled will again be missing. We do not now expect to see any more formal competition until the colleges open next fall. We hope that the regular cross-country championships may be held even though some of our best runners may be so engaged as to be unable to get into their best racing form.

This year's national A. A. U. championship meet demonstrated that our athletes are still improving. The winners showed in that meet, as in several others, that they would have more than held their own in world competition. We certainly hope that it will not be long before they again meet in friendly rivalry.

Two Great Runners

We would like to call special attention at this time to two of the greatest distance runners the United States has yet produced. They are Joe McClusky and Don Lash. McClusky has held many steeplechase championship titles, and this year he was also trying for the 10,000-meter title which Lash has held several years and was also trying to defend.

Neither of the two was able to finish the race, and as a result Lash lost his title, while McClusky was unable to defend his steeplechase title the next day. We do not believe that either of these athletes will be in the running again for the titles they have held so many times. And it is going to be several years before any athlete equals or surpasses their records as champions and fine sportsmen.

Coast Stars Again

That the Pacific Coast is represented by most of our leading track and field athletes was again proven in the national championships. Represented by only 14 athletes, the Olympic Club of San Francisco easily won its third-straight team championship with 125 points. And the Southern California A. A. was represented by athletes who scored 66 points.

The most startling performance of the year, so far as running goes, was the 46s. turned in for the 400-meter dash by Grover Klemmer of the Olympic Club. This was .1s. under the world's record. He is a 20-year-old sophomore at University of California, and he has a most promising future ahead of him. Unless world conditions interfere with his running, we shall be surprised if he does not do even better before he graduates.

Sports Here and There

Gathered from the Associated Press

Borican Wins Decathlon

BRIDGETON, N. J.—Winning first places in five of the 10 events, John Borican, Negro star representing the Ashbury Park, N. J., A. C., captured the national A. A. U. decathlon championship with a total of 5,892 points yesterday. Uyval C. Jones, former University of Michigan star, trailed Borican by 302 points at the end of the two-day track and field competition.

NEW YORK—Play in the Eastern Clay Courts tennis championship was postponed yesterday because of rain. Men's singles quarter-finals and women's semi-finals will be played today.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A second consecutive day of heavy rain postponed an already topheavy list of delayed matches yesterday in the Eastern Intercollegiate men's tennis championships at the Montclair Athletic Club courts.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The nation's golfing co-eds have crowned their first queen—Eleanor Dudley, who was graduated only a few days ago by the University of Alabama.

The Chicago lass, former Illinois and Western junior champion, climbed to the throne with a 4-and-2 victory over Eddell Wortz of Fort Smith, Ark., freshman at Stephens College, in the 18-hole final of the first women's national intercollegiate championship on the Ohio State University course, Thursday.

PHILADELPHIA—Robert Moses Grove won his 299th game Thursday as he pitched the Boston Red Sox to a 5-to-2 victory over the Athletics. One more triumph for Old Mose and he will be the 12th pitcher in major league history to hit the coveted 300 mark.

BROOKLYN — Outfielder Joe Vosmik, veteran of 11 years in the majors and at one time one of the leading hitters in the American League, was unconditionally released yesterday by the Brooklyn Dodgers to make room for a rookie catcher, Angelo Giuliani from Minneapolis.

GLADSTONE, Mich. (AP)—Ted Springer, 12-year-old star from Minneapolis, won the national junior birling championship in the opening of a three-day log rolling tournament here yesterday.

Springer, son of George T. Springer, President of the National Roleo Association, won in the final match over Paul Perry, 14-year-old son of Clay Perry, Pittsfield, Mass., author of Northwoods stories.

Ted won the first fall in 3 minutes two seconds and the deciding fall in 4m. 40s.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Defending Champion Bud Ward put on a one-man Independence Day fireworks show in the 42nd annual Western amateur golf tournament yesterday, rocketing into the semifinals with two scorching sub-par victories.

The powerful Spokane, Wash., campaigner shot one under par yesterday morning in vanquishing Warren Berl, Stanford star from San Francisco, 2 up.

Then he went out and really whipped the mountain-sloped Broadmoor layout in beating young Bill Tucker of Dallas, 8 and 6, in the quarter-finals, shooting the 12 holes in four strokes under par.

TRENTON, N. J.—Norman Frey, veteran driver from Lancaster, Pa., piloted Tommy Glennon's Wild Goose to a repeat victory in the Trenton Yacht Club's feature 10-mile free-for-all race for the Governor's trophy, yesterday. Five thousand persons braved a downpour to watch the race on the Delaware River.

William Glazier of Philadelphia, in his Jim Jam, placed second, while Sammy Crooks, Rumson, N. J., piloting Dragon XV, finished third.

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The biennial yacht race to Honolulu started at noon yesterday with the Escapade, a sloop owned by Walter Elliott of Long Beach, taking the lead.

The ketch Stella Maris, owned by Dr. A. A. Steele of Los Angeles, was second across the starting line. Seven yachts whipped into action at the starting cannonfire from the steel-cutter Enchantress off San Pedro's outer harbor.

Minor League

By the Associated Press

Results July 4

International League

Montreal 4-8, Rochester 3-2.
Buffalo 12-2, Toronto 8-1 (second 8 ins.).
Newark at Jersey City (2) rain.
Syracuse at Baltimore (2) rain.

American Association

St. Paul 7-6, Minneapolis 5-8 (second 12 innings).
Louisville 1-3, Indianapolis 0-4 (first 11 innings).
Milwaukee 8-3, Kansas City 6-7.
Columbus 3-7, Toledo 0-1.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 4-2, Portland 2-0.
Los Angeles 9-1, Oakland 0-2.
San Diego 10-3, Seattle 1-2.
Hollywood 6-6, San Francisco 2-3.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 2-2, Tulsa 1-7.
Dallas 8-10, Fort Worth 0-3 (second 7 innings).
San Antonio 5-7, Shreveport 1-8.
Houston 6-2, Beaumont 5-4.

Southern Association

Atlanta 15-2, New Orleans 3-3.
(Other games postponed, rain.)

Eastern League

Albany 13-1, Binghamton 2-3.
Williamsport 6-5, Elmira 2-1.
Springfield 10, Hartford 8 (afternoon game postponed, rain).
Wilkes-Barre-Scranton (2), rain.

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow—Fenway Park—2 Games
First Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Fenway Park

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The Home Forum

The Unknown Bird

FOR MANY YEARS Thoreau tried, or said that he tried, to identify a bird whose mysterious song finally became to him a symbol of the unattainable. At last friends protested that he really did not wish to discover the bird whose voice moved him so deeply; for, if he glimpsed it, he would be forced to acknowledge that it was only a small creature of flesh and feathers—nothing more.

Imaginative people like to keep some mystery of their own. Robert Frost tells us that, as a boy, he never read, or at least never finished reading, the old classic, "Piers Plowman"; for he wanted the story to go mysteriously and endlessly on in his imagination. The figure of a lone man, plowing an endless furrow in endless time, makes a potent symbol in anyone's imagination; and I do not doubt that "Piers Plowman" had a good deal to do with Mr. Frost becoming a farmer and a poet.

* * *

I have been careful to keep a few productive, personal illusions; but there was one I did not keep, and it also had to do with a bird. When I first heard its song, about seven years ago, I was not even certain that it was a bird. The faint sound that came drifting over our isolated cottage in the hills, almost an hour after an early April sunset, was so ethereal, so undefinable, so illusive and *sourceless*, that I was completely mystified. I thought I knew nearly all the songs of the birds in our locality. However, this was so different from anything I had heard before that I began to think nature had done something unusual. Had some rare, high current of wind blown a bird, or a large, beautiful insect from the forests of the Amazon, and deposited it here in the birch-clad, rock-marked hills of New England?

Strange, indeed, was my mood as I walked out into the darkening field adjoining our cottage. The bird, or creature, seemed to make two separate sounds: first, a series of distinct, punctuated buzzing noises; then, *but always from a higher altitude*, a prolonged twittering, bubbling, and dipping medley of faint but melodious song. There was not enough light for me to see a flying bird or insect; and, though I walked into the field, I found I was no nearer to the source of the sound. For several weeks, these song-sounds were repeated just before dark. I searched carefully, but I never found the singer that made them.

The following year, at the end of March, immediately after our snow melted away, the mysterious music again floated to our cottage. This time it seemed richer and nearer, as if the singer or singers had decided to be less shy at our proximity; and one evening I managed to glimpse the dim forms of several twittering birds, dipping and circling above the field in the last light of day.

* * *

So then the mystery was half solved. It *was* a bird; but what bird? And why had its lovely music not been celebrated by the poets? Was I the only being on earth to be favored by these fountains of song? I asked old residents if they could name it for me, but my best descriptions meant nothing to them.

I was almost moved to write an ode to the bird; but, realizing the hopelessness of trying to describe in words a song that probably few other people were familiar with, I wrote a simple, almost "ring-around-the-rosy" lyric instead:

THE UNKNOWN BIRD

Robin?
Bluebird?
Sparrow?
Thrush?
Not one of these
In that dim bush!
Robin sleeps,
And bluebird, too;
The sparrow's head
Is tucked from dew;
The thrush's note
Lies in his throat!
Then who is he?
Whence did he come?
Is this his home?
I cannot see!
Now can I ask
In this deep hush,
Robin,
Bluebird,
Sparrow,
Thrush!

Later it occurred to me that I might find a description of the song in a good bird book, so I began the search methodically, rejecting the names of all the birds I was certain it could not be. It was not until I had almost exhausted the index that I came to my bird which, as I had begun to suspect, was not listed as a song-bird at all.

* * *

For it was a *woodcock*, that plump, strange, queer-headed little game bird, sought not by lovers of melody, but by hunters of sport and food. Searching for more woodcock information, I found a good passage in "Under the Apple Trees," by John Burroughs, an article by Raymond Tifft Fuller in a New York newspaper, some descriptions by Dallas Lore Sharp, and a poem, "To a Woodcock," by W. W. Christman in his book, "Wild Pasture Pine."

Having solved the mystery of identity, I was and still am mystified as to why this bird has not gained more fame as a songster, even though it sings with guarded secrecy only during the mating season. I insist that it sings so beautifully that every bird-lover should make an effort to hear it. If the field near our cottage is a typical nesting-ground, searchers should go to some remote field which is half grass, half bushes, and where there is a small running stream.

* * *

This is what we have near our cottage where the birds come year after year to make tender melodies, always sung in the sky so far as I have been able to discover. It is a rapid, fading, and swelling *twittering*, released from uncertain altitudes and circles of flight. A song completed, the singer settles either in grass or in bushes to rest a moment where, as the prelude to the next presentation, he leisurely buzzes for a while. This sound resembles the buzzing of a nighthawk. Then up he rises again and, like an aerial fountain of notes, informs the sky, the spring earth, and his listening mate how exquisite it is to be a creature of flight and song.

WADE VAN DORE

Enjoying the Best Conversation

DR. JOHNSON used to say that he loved to stretch his legs and have his talk out; and the fact remains that the best conversation one gets is the conversation that one does not scheme for, and even on occasions from which one has expected little. The talks that remain in my mind as of pre-eminent interest are long leisurely *tete-a-tete* talks, oftenest perhaps of all in the course of a walk, . . . when a countryside tunes the spirit to a serene harmony of mood, and when the mind, stimulated into a joyful readiness by association with some quiet, just, and perceptive companion, visits its dusty warehouse, and turns over its fantastic stores. Then is the time to penetrate into the inmost labyrinths of a subject, to indulge in pleasing discursiveness, as the fancy leads one, and yet to return again and again with renewed relish to the central theme. . . .

But the truth about conversation is that, to make anything of it, people must realise it as a definite mental occupation, and not merely a dribbling into words of casual thoughts. To do it well implies a certain deliberate intention, a certain unselfishness, a certain zest . . . it demands a catholicity of interests, a full mind.—A. C. BENSON, in "From a College Window." (New York: Putnam.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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PORTRAIT STUDY: *A Drawing by Hendrik Goltzius*

HENDRIK GOLTZIUS (1558-1617) was a Dutch artist who became known for his talent in drawing, and for the engravings made from his drawings. The Dutch historian, Carel van Mander, wrote of Goltzius: "I do not know of any one else so sure of his drawing, so capable at drawing a single figure, even a whole scene, directly and free-handed with a pen without a previous sketch. His work is perfect, accurate, and reflects a great spiritual content." The historian was a contemporary and he knew Goltzius personally.

In addition to drawing and painting, Goltzius was a master of glass painting, an art he learned as a child. He loved above all else to work in the arts. He knew something about the natural sciences and was indifferent to events of everyday life.

This portrait study is executed in black and red chalk. It is reminiscent of portraits which were executed by Dutch and Flemish masters of the following generation.

D. A.

Island Camp

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS there is a gorge. And in the gorge there is a river. And in the river there is a pool. And in the pool there is an island. And on the island, for four happy days, there was a camp.

It was by no means an easy matter to establish ourselves in that lonely place. The river, though not remote from civilisation, is practically inaccessible for nine miles of its course by reason of the steepness of its banks, which are long, shaggy precipices, and the fury of its current, in which no boat can live. We heard its voice as we approached through the forest, and could hardly tell whether it was far away or near. . . .

But when we came out upon the bald forehead of a burnt cliff and looked down, we realised the grandeur and beauty of the unseen voice that we had been following. A river of splendid strength went leaping through the chasm five hundred feet below us, and at the foot of two snow-white falls, in an oval of dark topaz water, traced with curves of floating foam, lay the solitary island.

The broken path was like a ladder. . . . There was not a foot of ground on the shores level enough for a rest. Our canoe ferried us over, two at a time, to the island. It was about a hundred paces long, composed of round, cobbly stones, with just one patch of smooth sand at the lower end. There was not a tree left upon it larger than an alderbush. The tentpoles must be cut far up on the mountainsides, and every bough for our beds must be carried down the ladder of rocks. But the men were gay at their work, singing like mocking-birds. After all, the glow of life comes from friction with its difficulties. If we cannot find them at home, we sally abroad and create them, just to warm up our mettle. —From "Little Rivers," by HENRY VAN DYKE. (New York: Scribner.)

A Pocketful of Mongoose

PAGEH in the Buzi language means "beautiful." Flumo and the other Buzi boys gave her the name. She was, without a doubt, beautiful in her own way; she was a baby mongoose. . . .

The name mongoose, I find, comes from the Indian, but the "goose" part might well come from English, for it describes the sounds she made perfectly. When she was hungry or angry at something she would peep steadily like a lonesome little gosling, and when she was satisfied she showed it by letting deep hissing quacks come from a throat so tiny I often wondered how the sound came out without taking her black bead-like nose along with it.

She was less than a month old, so at first I fed her on powdered milk mixed with warm water, from the end of a cotton-wrapped match stick. . . . Always after the meal was over she would climb up on my shoulder, look around for a moment sniffing the air and blinking her sharp black eyes, then, satisfied that the coast was clear, crawl down into my shirt pocket and go to sleep. . . .

When Pageh and I had lived together for two weeks, we had another *dash* given us in the form of a second mongoose; this one didn't even have its eyes open. After feeding the new fellow, I put him on the floor so that Pageh could welcome her new brother. . . . Small as she was, her brown, furry body towered above his thin little one, and the commotion that came from their encounter was worthy of animals ten times their size.

A new and serious problem had presented itself. If I held Pageh, the baby peeped, and if I held the baby, Pageh peeped. When I held them both the two of them peeped and growled; the din was terrific. When Vahnee came in I put the problem up to him. As usual his advice was good: "Put them together and let them work it out themselves," he said, and dropped them both inside my helmet. Then the din began again. . . . She mauled the little one thoroughly for the first five minutes, and then suddenly she stopped. She began to sniff him from forehead to feet. Then she licked him carefully. They were both quiet now, and after a moment or two of sniffing she calmly picked him by the back of his neck and, climbing to my shoulder, deposited him in my shirt pocket. The next minute she was in with him, cuddling him in her little paws. Then they both dropped off to sleep.

From that day on, Pageh considered him her charge. . . . They made their home in one of my mosquito boots, from which she emerged every morning to climb with him through a small hole she had made in my net and wake me up with her chatter.—From "I Found Africa," by VAN NES ALLEN. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Waiting Hours

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EARLY ONE SUMMER MORNING, a woman waited on a hilltop to see the sunrise, and as she watched the dawning light flood the woods and hills with loveliness, she was impressed by the unwavering expectancy with which she had waited for the morning light to appear. With renewed understanding, she recalled the words of the Psalmist (Psalms 130:6), "My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning."

Most of us, at times, have experiences which seem to involve a period of waiting. It may be that we are waiting for a sickness to be healed, for sorrow to be overcome, for a decision to be made which affects our future, for some circumstances or conditions to change. Or it may be that we are waiting for a loved one who has wandered into a "far country," to return to his Father's home. Sometimes these waiting hours are filled with fear, impatience, and anxiety, instead of the quiet certainty and expectancy of those who "watch for the morning."

In her poem, "Mother's Evening Prayer," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, includes the prayer (Poems, p. 4):

"O gentle presence, peace and joy and power;
O Life divine, that owns each waiting hour,
Thou Love that guards the nestling's faltering flight!
Keep Thou my child on upward wing to-night."

The teachings of Christian Science bring the comforting assurance of God's unfailing goodness, of His ever-presence and power. They declare that "the Lord God omnipotent reigneth" (Revelation 19:6). And this spiritual certainty which Christian Science brings is founded on the understanding of the nature of God as Life, Truth, and Love. To gain even a glimpse of the spiritual fact that divine Love "owns each waiting hour," replaces fear and anxiety with the glad certainty of God's ever-present power to guide and guard all who turn to Him.

The healing of any wrong condition, whether it be sickness, sin, poverty, sorrow, lack, or limitation, may be instantaneous. In the record of creation in the first chapter of Genesis, it is stated (Genesis 1:3), "God said, Let there be light: and there was light." To human consciousness there sometimes seems to be a period of waiting before the healing appears, and such waiting hours can be hours of spiritual growth, as we seek to learn more of the "Life divine, that owns each waiting hour." There is strength and courage in the knowledge of God, defined by Mrs. Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587), as "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence."

We need not be afraid of waiting hours. They can be filled with learning more of God. To understand God and to wait for His purpose to unfold, is to learn needful lessons in humility, patience, and steadfastness. Sometimes the healing of a wrong condition is hindered because of a false mental attitude. Self-will and self-love may outline plans which are not in accordance with God's directing. Impatience may try to force conclusions, instead of watching for God's plan to unfold.

To understand God as the "all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal," is to place implicit confidence in His purpose and design, not only for ourselves, but for all. Human reason and human will fail through lack of spiritual perception, but increasing faith in the allness of God enables us to make wise decisions whenever the occasion arises. Fear, anxiety, and worry are evidences of a belief in a power apart from God.

The spiritual fact of God's allness is provable here and now. God is not a far-off mysterious Deity, who cannot be comprehended. It is possible here and now to understand God, in ever-increasing measure, and to prove His allness. We need constantly to turn away from false material beliefs with the certainty of our God-endowed ability to overcome them and prove their nothingness. Evil is a lie about God and man, and is therefore powerless. Christ Jesus said to his disciples (Luke 10:19), "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you." This endowment of spiritual power has never been taken away from the followers of Christ, Truth, and today the Science of Christianity is making it possible for every man, woman, and child to understand and demonstrate his God-given dominion over evil.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST *The Mother Church*
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Wartestunden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DER FRÜHE eines Sommermorgens wartete eine Frau auf einem Berge, um den Sonnenaufgang zu beobachten, und als sie sah, wie die Morgensonne Wälder und Berge mit Lieblichkeit überstrahlte, wunderte sie sich, wie standhaft sie auf das Erscheinen des Morgenlichts gewartet hatte. Mit erneutem Verständnis dachte sie an die Worte des Psalmisten (Ps. 130, 6): „Meine Seele wartet auf den Herrn von einer Morgenwache bis zur andern".

Fast wir alle haben zuweilen Erfahrungen, die eine Wartezeit zu bedeuten scheinen. Es kann sein, daß wir darauf warten, daß eine Krankheit geheilt, ein Leid überwunden, eine Entscheidung getroffen werde, die unsere Zukunft beeinflußt, oder daß Umstände oder Zustände sich ändern. Es kann auch sein, daß wir darauf warten, daß jemand, den wir lieben, und der „ferne über Land" zog, in seines Vaters Haus zurückkehre. Manchmal sind diese Wartestunden mit Furcht, Ungeduld und Unruhe anstatt mit der ruhigen Gewißheit und Erwartung derer ausgefüllt, die „von einer Morgenwache bis zur andern warten".

In ihr Gedicht „Mutters Abendgebet" schließt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, das Gebet ein (Gedichte, S. 4):

„Kraft, Freude, Friede, holde Gegenwart,
Die schützend birgt, was noch des Werdens harrt,
Liebreich des Nestlings zagen Flug bewacht,
Dein Fittich trag' empor mein Kind heaut' Nacht!"

Die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft bringen die tröstliche Versicherung der nie versagenden Güte Gottes, Seiner Allgegenwart und Macht. Sie erklären: „Der allmächtige Gott hat das Reich eingenommen" (Offenb. 19, 6). Und diese geistige Gewißheit, die die Christliche Wissenschaft bringt, ist auf das Verständnis gegründet, daß Gott das Leben, die Wahrheit und die Liebe ist. Auch nur einen Schimmer der geistigen Tatsache gewinnen, daß der göttlichen Liebe „jede Stunde gehört, die noch des Werdens harrt", ersetzt Furcht und Unruhe durch die frohe Gewißheit, daß Gottes allgegenwärtige Macht alle, die sich an Ihn wenden, führt und schützt.

Jeder falsche Zustand, sei es Krankheit, Sünde, Armut, Leid, Mangel oder Begrenzung, kann augenblicklich geheilt werden. In der Schöpfungsgeschichte im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose heißt es (1. Mose 1, 3): „Gott sprach: Es werde Licht! und es ward Licht". Für das menschliche Bewußtsein scheint es manchmal eine Wartezeit zu geben, ehe die Heilung in Erscheinung tritt; und solche Wartestunden können Stunden geistigen Wachstums sein, wenn wir bestrebt sind, das „göttliche Leben, dem jede Stunde gehört, die noch des Werdens harrt", besser verstehen zu lernen. Es liegt Stärke und Mut in der Erkenntnis Gottes; denn Gott ist nach Mrs. Eddys Erklärung im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 587) „der große Ich Bin; der Allwissende, Allsehende, Allwirkende, Allweise, Alliebende und Ewige; Prinzip; Gemüt; Seele; Geist; Leben; Wahrheit; Liebe; alle Substanz; Intelligenz".

Wir brauchen uns nicht vor Wartestunden zu fürchten. Wir können sie damit ausfüllen, daß wir Gott besser verstehen lernen. Gott verstehen und auf die Entfaltung Seiner Absicht warten, heißt notwendige Lehren in Demut, Geduld und Standhaftigkeit lernen. Manchmal wird die Heilung eines falschen Zustandes durch eine falsche Gesinnung verhindert. Eigenwille und Eigenliebe mögen planen, was nicht mit Gottes Führung übereinstimmt. Ungeduld mag versuchen, Schlüsse zu erzwingen, anstatt darauf zu achten, daß Gottes Plan sich entfalte.

Gott als den „Allwissenden, Allsehenden, Allwirkenden, Allweisen, Alliebenden und Ewigen" verstehen, heißt unbedingtes Vertrauen in Seine Absicht und Seinen Plan setzen, nicht nur für uns, sondern für alle. Menschlicher Verstand und menschlicher Wille versagen durch Mangel an geistiger Wahrnehmung; aber zunehmender Glaube an die Allheit Gottes befähigt uns, bei jeder Gelegenheit weise Entscheidungen zu treffen. Furcht, Unruhe und Angst sind Beweise des Glaubens an eine von Gott getrennte Macht.

Die geistige Tatsache der Allheit Gottes ist hier und jetzt beweisbar. Gott ist nicht eine weit entfernte geheimnisvolle Gottheit, die man nicht begreifen kann. Es ist hier und jetzt möglich, Gott in stets zunehmendem Maße zu verstehen und Seine Allheit zu beweisen. Wir müssen uns beständig von falschen materiellen Annahmen abwenden, indem wir unserer gottverliehenen Fähigkeit, sie zu überwinden und ihre Nichtsheit zu beweisen, gewiß sind. Das Böse ist eine Lüge über Gott und den Menschen und ist daher machtlos. Christus Jesus sagte zu seinen Jüngern (Luk. 10, 19): „Sehet, ich habe euch Macht gegeben, zu treten auf Schlangen und Skorpione, und über alle Gewalt des Feindes; und nichts wird euch beschädigen". Diese Verleihung geistiger Macht ist den Nachfolgern Christi, der Wahrheit, nie entzogen worden, und heute ermöglicht es die Wissenschaft des Christentums jedermann—jedem Mann, jeder Frau und jedem Kind—seine gottgegebene Herrschaft über das Böse zu verstehen und zu beweisen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Summer Moonlight In New England

At ten o'clock the moonlit night begins;
The farms are dark, and June's hot day is over.
Now Walden shimmers with a thousand fins
Of fairy fish that on her surface hover.
A myriad candles glitter from the waves;
A myriad floating mirrors seize the moon;
And, on the eastern bank, the warm light laves
The aldered edges with a hint of noon.

You know the beauty of this night is shed
On lonely pastures where the cattle feed—
Cropping like silent shadows, for no tread
Sounds from the dew-soft grass and silvered weed;
And, when the moonlight's glory is most still,
The woods grow mournful with the whip-poorwill.

ADIN BALLOU

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Intimate Message: Washington

Is Hitler Outspeeding Himself?

By Joseph C. Harsch

Two weeks is normally far too short a time to permit conclusions, but the German Army is moving sufficiently fast in its attack on Russia that it already is possible to cast a tentative trial balance sheet on Adolf Hitler's latest gamble.

From a strictly military point of view it looks very much like another success for Herr Hitler. Of course the military experts who are analyzing it from the rather distant perspective of Washington may be all wrong. They have been wrong before. But they do obtain about the best information available. And from that information they have been giving the Russian Army just about one chance out of 10 of stopping the Germans short of the Urals.

As the Russian campaign is seen in Washington, Hitler's armies are advancing in a strictly orthodox plan to destroy the Russian Army concentrated in the Moscow, Minsk, Kiev triangle. Like the Poles before them, the Russians have put the best part of their Army—in this case about 167 divisions including the best trained and best equipped units—out in front where the Germans can get at them easily.

Across Siberia The Next Move?

The alternative which military experts here think the Russians should have employed would have been to mass their primary strength far back from the frontier on interior lines where they could have made their major stand after the invaders had extended their lines of communications a thousand miles or so from their bases. For this reason the speed of the German advance is no surprise here to men who have studied the Germans' campaigns of the past year. What the American experts are wondering is not whether the Russians will be able to stop the German advance, but whether Hitler will try to push on across the trans-Siberian railway line to the Pacific after he has taken what he wants in European Russia.

That prospect of German armies in Siberia within 30 miles of American soil makes the prospect of American involvement seem a great deal more imminent in Army quarters than anything which has yet happened in this war. It is more than just chance that it coincides with public airing for the first time of Gen. George C. Marshall's campaign to overhaul the Officers Corps, eliminating the unfit and advancing those who prove themselves in this summer's war maneuvers to be competent to handle troops in the field. It is a reform which every American officer who has studied the new German Army considered essential. But it wasn't until German armies started for the Pacific by way of Russia that the political high command of the War Department dared propose it to Congress.

But if Hitler's armies seem to be headed for another swift military victory the very speed of their advance gives promise of defeating the propaganda purpose of the attack on Russia, which was probably equal to the military in the calculations which determined the move. The past two weeks have witnessed some slight response in this country to the argument that Germany is now the defender of civilization against Communism. But there has been less reaction to this red herring across the trail of German imperialism than some high officials in Washington feared when the move began. For one thing, this angle has apparently been a complete failure in Britain. In all probability Rudolph Hess made his dramatic flight to England in the hope of inducing that country to put its national neck into the noose of a compromise peace with Germany on the argument that Hitler was at last doing the one thing he wanted most to do, attack Russia. If England were not at war there would undoubtedly be a few public speeches such as have cropped up here which play into the German game. But instead of being taken in by the German trick play, Britain has taken advantage of the momentary lull to shift its Middle and Far Eastern Commands and generally put its house in better order for the inevitable storm when Hitler turns back from his Russian digression to his main objective, which is obviously Britain.

U. S. Defense Preparations Not Retarded

There is no evidence that the attack on Russia has retarded American defense preparations in the slightest. On the contrary, the Army has pushed ahead with the move for modernizing its officer personnel, OPM has announced a long needed reorganization, the House Ways and Means Committee has gone ahead with the biggest revenue bill in American history, the FBI has rounded up a sizeable catch of German agents, a new Selective Service class has been called up. In other words, America has continued with its defenses undeterred in any significant way by Hitler's propaganda attack on Russia. If the alleged "Crusade Against Communism" has given a new lease on life to the isolationism group it has yet to produce any notable evidence. And the swifter the movement of Hitler's armies in Russia the less likelihood of any such result. Had it been a long hard fight it might be different. But the very speed of the German offensive raises the possibility that Russia will cease to be a military factor just about as quickly as it became one. And if and when Russian resistance collapses, the German propaganda crusade must collapse. For with no "Red Menace" to fight, Hitler loses the argument which is best calculated to weaken resistance to his imperialism in the Anglo-American world. From the propaganda point of view Hitler would have been wiser to arrange his war with Russia to look like a long, hard, fairly equal struggle. As long as he kept up any such pretense the isolationists here would probably have been able to use their argument to some effect. But as things are going the appeasers are making little progress.

North, East, South, West:

Governors in Conference

By Frank L. Perrin

During several recent days the Governor of Massachusetts acted as official host to his brother Governors representing a majority of the sister States. The occasion was one of more than usual importance, although these annual conferences are always interesting and profitable. Many of the visiting officials were accompanied by their unofficial advisers. The presence of the ladies added to the gaiety of what otherwise would have been a session devoted only to serious matters of state.

Not long ago, measuring by months, it was the good fortune of this observer to visit and talk with the Chief Executives of many of the States. Since then there have been a few, but not many, changes in personnel. It is fair to remark that wherever those visited and interviewed have been succeeded by others, the established and prevailing high quality of administrative and executive supervision has been maintained.

It is particularly to this ability and determination of the American electorate that our attention should be directed. Without anything approaching or suggesting a political revolution or a surrender to the allurements of new and often fantastic economic or regulatory theories of government, the people of the States, almost without exception, have carried on a campaign of official housecleaning during the past decade which has, by comparison, far excelled the effort so bravely and hopefully entered upon nationally.

Methods Inadequate

The conviction is inescapable that the failure of the larger political structure to operate or respond to the rehabilitating and renovating touch, even of experts, has been due, not so much to organic weaknesses as to the lack of proper methods or means of control and regulation. An important unit in a machine is its brakes. The fault is not always of the operator at the controls. Emergency brakes should be placed and remain within reach of those in a position to sense threatened danger.

No matter what may be one's political faith or political prejudices in this time of indecision and anxiety, it must be admitted that as a result of the national election in 1932 in the United States, and by the equally decisive election four years later, a tremendous impetus was imparted and tremendous power given to an experimental governmental machine sadly lacking in emergency controls. It was designed, as even those who looked on and applauded when it was being set up, to respond to and answer only the touch of a master hand. The result was quite accurately forecast.

It is said in behalf and to the credit of the men and women voters of America that they have been quick to appreciate and correct preventable political weaknesses within their own bailiwicks, even while deploring their apparent failure to apply, quite as effectively, these same reforms and remedies to the larger national structure. The power of the great federated machine is tremendous. Its influence before a national election, made greater by the distribution of money benefits and public aid, is as great as those who bestow these benefactions choose to make it.

Voters Hold Control

The present and threatened dangers, nationally, are not those which, among sane and free peoples, inspire a call to revolution or rebellion. They are not functional, but sporadic and symptomatic. They can be faced and overcome, in the Union, by the same methods, simple but effective, which have been applied in the several States. The means, as we all know, is the ballot box. The directing and controlling operatives are the voters.

Perhaps it is apparent that weakness and indecision, wherever these exist and influence us, stem from the belief that in the larger national affairs our individual convictions and desires do not greatly count in determining the result. Such a belief is inspired by a surrender to defeatism. It is such surrender, we who more or less calmly and sagely appraise the plight of our neighbors in some parts of Europe think, which made possible the apparent successes of invading enemy armies.

Many of the sisters in this great Commonwealth of States have proved, by the courageous action and fixed determination of their people, that popularly controlled and regulated government can be restored, maintained, and perpetuated. The chief officers who have been the guests of Massachusetts within the week past are the silent, rather than eloquent witnesses who establish this important fact. They, in the truest sense, represent the democracy of the people. They confirm our faith in the ability of those governed to direct and regulate the instruments and institutions to which they commit the common welfare.

Our visitors have, without persuasion or ostentation, renewed and strengthened our faith in America simply by renewing and strengthening our faith in ourselves and our brother and sister Americans. The clouds and mists of discontent and doubt have no place in the bright skies above us, or in hearts strengthened by the realization of our own inalienable powers.

To Change the Subject:

Father Knickerbocker's Bouffé Society

By Wyona Dashwood

It is the long July Fourth holiday, and extra trains, motorbuses and airplanes have carried thousands of New Yorkers out of town and brought thousands of out-of-towners to New York after immemorial custom. But this year the stay-in-towner has the presence of men in Army and Navy uniform and the national-director-of-civilian-defense voice and action of Mayor La Guardia markedly to remind that all is not merely the old American Independence Day interlude.

There is, besides, that conflux of high and low-born exiles here by ship and clipper plane from Tangiers, Cape Town, Alexandria, the Far East and Europe's last nonbelligerent port of Lisbon; and incoming passenger lists are a reading in international mischance. Taken together with the luxury-hotel contingent of Japanese, German, Italian, and Russian "visitors" of all bon ton sorts, this year's mid-summer New York is a scene beyond the lushest Hollywood contriving.

Not that New Yorkers look astonished over any of it. The regular inhabitants of Father Knickerbocker's bemused island of Manhattan hold him naive indeed who makes more than matter of course of the commixture of maxima and minutiae that is its fabulous routine.

Amid a warring world in which the heads of government in every capital are harried and the citizen or subject everywhere uneasily wonders what is coming next, New York will pause to note that a City College professor dismissed his Latin class and called it a career after 50 years; that an intrepid glazier replaced some windows on the 101st floor of the Empire State Building, 1,250 feet above Fifth Avenue; that for the first time in its 40-year history, the Bronx Zoo puts ordinary farm cattle on exhibition; that a child's drawing at the WPA art exhibit in the city's Information Center shows both ends of the house, for the reason that a house has two ends.

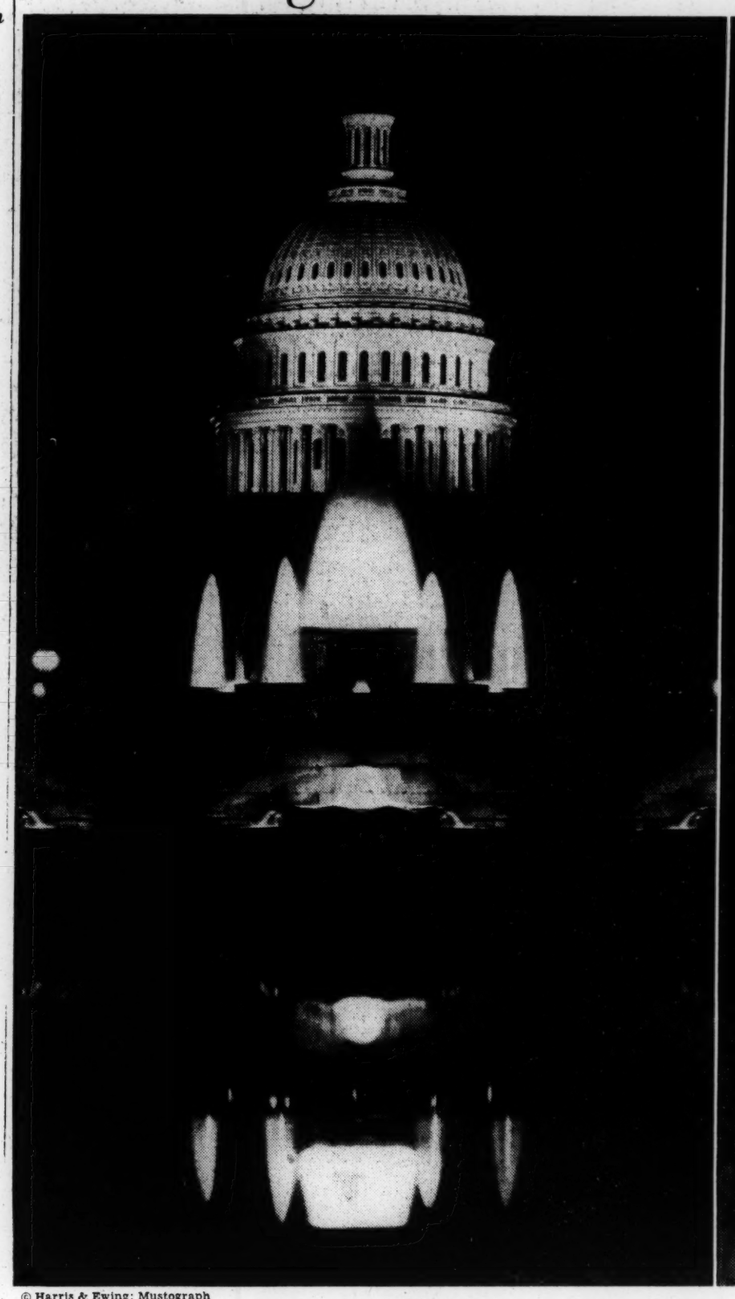
All manner of oddments continue to make the day's grist, whatever flames on the front pages. . . . The Salvation Army's new doughnut-making machines for Army camps turn out star-shaped holes. Model railroad hobby-men lease Park Avenue mansion greenhouses for their miniature system that takes 30 men to operate. Each city magistrate gets a new Bible from the American Bible Society to swear in witnesses. A man sounds out a plan for giving singing lessons by telephone.

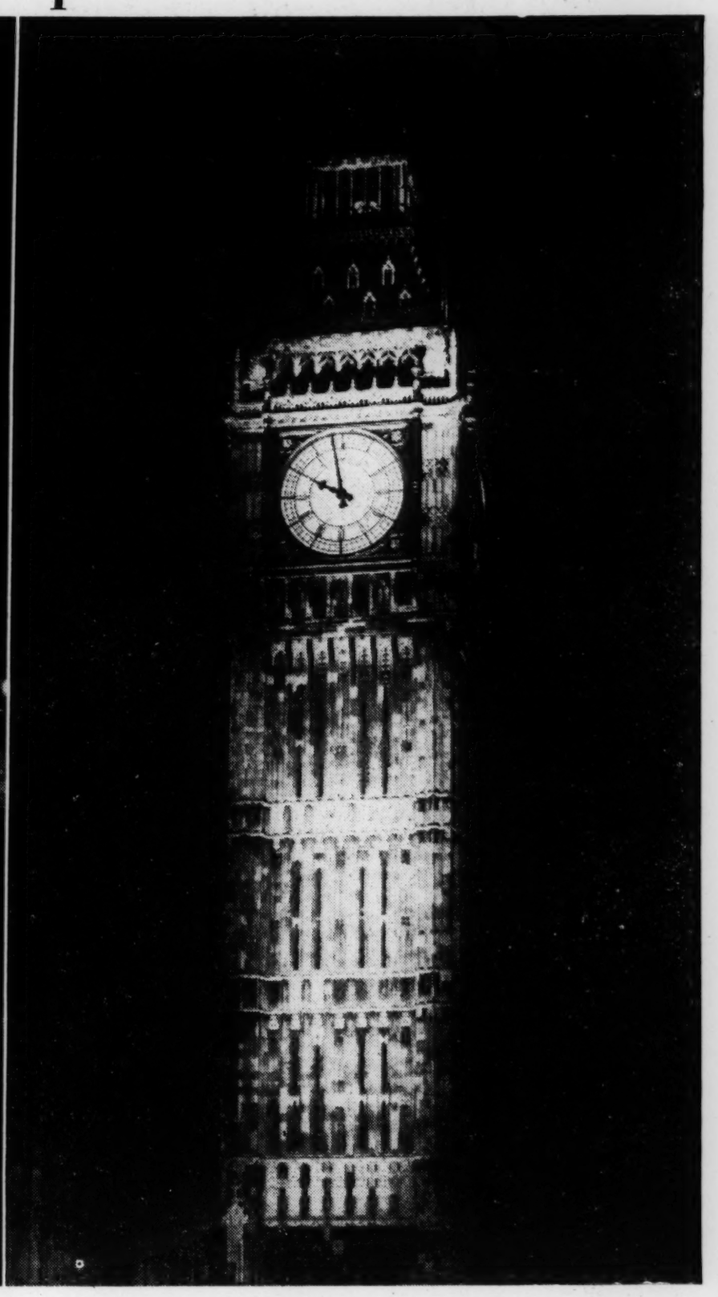
The City sells the ferry-boat Melrose to the Army for $1 for the Manhattan-Governor's Island run. Prince Adolph and Princess Hilda, of Nazi-overrun Luxemburg, want to be known in America as Mr. and Mrs. Schwartzenberg, Swiss farmers. The Greenwich Village byways produce a No. 10 Downing Street. A department store advertises a new hat with veil named "Hizzoner" after the black symbol worn by Mayor La Guardia. The Zoological Society sends out 57,000 questionnaires on where to move the Aquarium.

The Mayor flies about his business, weighed as no burgomaster since Peter Stuyvesant with the manifold duties of the biggest town in America and tirelessly assuming others that themselves are mountainous. But no one pays much attention—any more than he does when the New York Custom Cutters Club opines it could spruce him up to look taller and much more dignified.

So runs the Manhattan thread of things through the gargantuan events of the world's calendar as summer waxes and the town-saying is "Hot enough for you?"

New Anglo-American Proposal for World Peace





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Symbols of the Light to Come in a War-Darkened World

The Capitol, Washington — **Big Ben and Parliament, London**

Control of sea and air power and "freedom area" under joint leadership in program.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 5—The twofold basic aim of the new plan evolved here for closer postwar Anglo-American co-operation is:

1. That the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States should agree to maintain between them supreme sea and air power.

2. That a freedom area or commonwealth of free nations should be instituted, with Britain and the United States as its magnets.

Yet another project is thus added to the numerous ideas being debated here for giving concrete form to the increasing desire of both British and American people to associate in joint action to bring peace and a new order in the world.

But this new plan for Anglo-American world leadership, whose launching was appropriately timed with America's Independence Day, is felt here to be—more than most schemes—based on practical possibilities.

Full Consideration Assured

Moreover it has created a favorable impression in influential quarters here, and its sponsors are men of such standing that full consideration of the proposals by those in the highest authority is assured.

The plan is published in a booklet written by Sir Rowland Evans, Secretary of the Liberal National Party, who had extensive association with the Foreign Office under Sir John Simon. His plan, however, is nonpartisan and his chief supporter is Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield, former Minister for Co-ordination of Defense.

In a foreword to the booklet Lord Chatfield looks to the practical and common-sense thought of English-speaking people rather than visionaries and idealists to find a way to peace and freedom.

The common-sense appeal to practical men is in fact the theme running through the whole plan, coupled with warnings against repetition of overambitious international measures attempted after the World War.

Backed by Armed Supremacy

After a convincing survey of reasons why Britain and the United States must assume world leadership, Sir Rowland deduces the equally convincingly contention that this leadership must be backed by armed supremacy..

Britain and the United States, he contends, have shown that they can possess power without abusing it, and that such power would actually sustain the small freedom-loving nations.

The Evans plan implies no Anglo-American military alliance. Rather he proposes "consultations as to the extent, character, and disposition of the respective forces which would naturally follow acceptance of the responsibility involved.

"No better precedents for collaboration can be desired than the mutual arrangement which formed the basis of the Monroe Doctrine and the expanding co-operation now taking place, such as the exchange of military secrets, the pooling of the scientific resources of both countries, and developing the interchangeability of their military weapons."

Arms Cheaper Than War

Certainly Britain will not agree to disarmament after the present war, Sir Rowland contends. Maintenance of unassailable naval and air power, he admits, must involve a heavy expenditure.

But the actual and potential wealth of Britain and the United States, he urges, can stand it, and it would be cheaper, in the long run, than recurring wars.

Moreover, he believed, the dividend from secure peace might be expected to pay the armament bill.

The Evans plan specifies only sea and air supremacy. Of land forces it says that they must necessarily be an important factor, but so far as the British Army is concerned, its postwar strength will depend on the peace terms.

But whatever land forces are maintained by Britain and the United States, the plan requires that they should be kept up-to-date and ready for immediate expansion.

The outstanding characteristic of the Evans proposal for a freedom area or commonwealth of free nations is its simplicity.

It would not involve a vast complex machine, nor would it require acceptance of free nations as conditions of participation to signify in advance agreement to any comprehensive set of rules and regulations involving covenanted military obligations, either specific or general.

In other words, as Sir Rowland just told me in an interview here, he favors the continued independence of Britain and the United States and other countries joining the free group. Federation or union between Britain and the United States he believes not yet practical.

He thinks it essential to recognize that in times of crisis involving war or the threat of war actions of independent nations are not governed by some common international rule, irrespective of their national character and traditions.

Sir Rowland urges recognition of the "hard truth" that the pledged word is not equally sacred in all countries.

Facing up to this fact he believes is a prerequisite for formation of a freedom area based on voluntary association, with its bond of mutual confidence and a common purpose.

The freedom area would be somewhat on the lines of the existing sterling area. Membership would be a privilege accorded a strongly armed Britain and the United States to those countries considered in full accord with its fundamental purpose.

Instead of attempting to tighten up binding ties between nations and more specifically to define obligations, the Evans plan appears to prefer to rely on the development of unity from free association.

The present relationship between Britain and the Dominions and the United States is seen as an encouraging pattern.

One of the positive functions of the freedom area would be the removal by arbitration of legitimate grievances and the promotion of changes where desirable, both within the area and outside it.

The exercise of this function, it is claimed, would help abolish the idea that maintenance of international law is necessarily synonymous with maintenance of the status quo.

Sir Rowland has interesting views on the widely canvassed plan for an international police force, which he believes impractical, and on other various postwar plans.

His booklet is entitled "Let It Roll"—a quotation from the famous Churchill speech of Aug. 20, 1940, about the irresistible and growing flood of Anglo-American friendship.

The booklet is published here by Hutchinson, and plans are under way both for an American edition and for the founding of an organization to promote wide consideration of the Evans plan.

World Figures Weigh Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio—In place of the usual commencement exercises at Antioch College this year a general conference was held June 29 on "Progressive Action and Postwar Reconstruction" and as an aside the 93 men and women were given their degrees

The discussions were led by men of the stamp of Pierre Cot, Max Lerner, Albert Guerard, Mordecai Ezekiel, and J. Alvarez del Vayo. They made no specific concrete proposals bearing an organized signature. Rather, they hammered out thoughts for a "brave new world."

Several of the participants, like M. Cot, a minister in the Blum Government of France, and Señor del Vayo, Republican Spain's last Foreign Minister, still have their trans-Atlantic connections. Others, like Milos Safranek, head of the Czechoslovakian News Service, are active in various movements abroad to overthrow Hitlerism.

One thing they seemed agreed upon, in addition to the unanimous tenet that Hitlerism must be destroyed, was that there must be a peace without revenge.

Another was that a new world order must be based not on national sovereignty but on some sort of regional unification of peoples which would afford equal opportunity to all, insure civil rights, and give all peoples access to everything they need for an enlarged, world-wide democratic life.

A third was the need for some international government with authority to settle disputes and grub out the weeds of discord before they choke productivity. An international police force was suggested.

The theme of a world democracy ran through all the prepared papers and informal discussions.

The participants' own summary of the three days of exploration wound up this way:

"We shall feel rewarded if: (a) recognition of the need for extension of democracy as our weapon against totalitarianism can be arrived at; and (b) the Conference has contributed to a recognition of the need for evolving plans for reconstruction as a vital element in a democratic victory."

They viewed the United States not only as, in President Roosevelt's words, "the arsenal of democracy," but an "arsenal for the ideas of democracy—an arsenal from which people everywhere can draw faith and hope."

"We must vitalize our democracy," the summary read, "so that it will have meaning in the life of every person. The basic elements of such a society, as members of the conference visualized them, are a planned economic order in which our vast resources are dedicated to the well-being of all people; the recognition of human need rather than profit or power as the guiding principle of social policy; adequate assurance of social and economic security to the whole of our population; effective guarantee of social, economic, and political equality to all races and creeds and protection of their cultural and religious freedom—institutions through which the social order can be made and kept democratic."

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"It Will Be Done"—Roosevelt

"We have pledged material support to the other democracies of the world—and we will fulfill that pledge. . . . Our patrols are helping now to insure delivery of the needed supplies to Britain. . . . Any and all further methods or combinations of methods, which can or should be utilized, are being devised by our military and naval technicians. . . . The delivery of needed supplies to Britain is imperative. This can be done; it must be done; it will be done."

"Let It Roll"—Churchill

"Undoubtedly . . . these two great institutions of the English-speaking democracies, the British Empire and the United States, will have to be somewhat mixed up together in some of their affairs for mutual and general advantage. For my part, looking out upon the future, I do not view the process with any misgivings. No one can stop it. Like the Mississippi, it just keeps rolling along. Let it roll. Let it roll on full flood, inexorable, irresistible, to broader lands and better days."

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 200,000
Thursday's sales 463,770
1941 volume to date 65,071,682
1940 volume to date 127,933,785

Some Stocks Gain Slightly; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP) — The few Wall Streeters who appeared in boardrooms today after Friday's recess were moderately bullish but, so far as the stock market was concerned, inclined to keep buying commitments light.

The feeling the Bolsheviks were putting up a strong resistance to the invading Nazis helped sentiment and business developments were comforting, brokers said.

While gains and losses for leading shares were small and fairly well divided near the final hour, a few strong spots were visible. Dealings were slow from the start.

Pepsi-Cola and Atlantic Gulf & West Indies advanced a point or so each to new 1941 highs. Up a shade most of the time were U. S. Steel, American Tobacco, Western Union, Pennsylvania, Chrysler, General Electric and Union Carbide.

Behind were General Motors, Santa Fe, New York Central, Kennecott, Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, Standard Oil (N. J.) and U. S. Rubber. Numerous issues were unchanged.

Bond Prices Mixed

Bond prices were mixed in light trading toward noon today with fractional advances slightly outnumbering declines.

Over-the-counter dealers reported U. S. Governments firm in light trading with most issues up 1-32 or 2-32 of a point.

Fractional gainers in the domestic corporates were chiefly second grade rails, including Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, and Missouri Pacific 5s of '77. U. S. Steel 2.35s of '52 sold ¾ point above the previous close.

Among those down minor fractions were Pere Marquette 5s, Shell Union 2½s, Armour (Delaware) 4s of '55, and Chesapeake & Ohio 3⅛s.

The foreign list was quiet and mostly unchanged, although a sale of Ujigawa Electric Power 7s at 3⅝ above the last previous sale seemed to indicate continued interest in Japanese issues.

End of Import Duty On Needed Defense Articles Is Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army, the Treasury and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were reported to be pressing for enactment of legislation giving the Administration broad power to wipe out import duties on articles needed for national defense.

However, substantial opposition was developing to the proposal which was quietly introduced in both House and Senate two weeks ago. Several Senators declared that it would have to be modified drastically before it could be enacted.

As it stands, the bill would eliminate import duties and internal revenue taxes on any article certified by any Government agency to be necessary for defense when the article was purchased "by or on behalf of" Federal agencies.

Some Senators contended the language was so broad that the Administration would have virtual power to write its own tariff schedules.

Senator Edwin Johnson (D) of Colorado, who introduced the measure in the Senate, told reporters that "nobody in Congress is more opposed to this bill than I am."

At the request of the War Department, Senator Johnson presented the bill on behalf of Chairman Robert Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, of the Military Committee. Senator Reynolds was out of Washington at the time.

"The bill was offered in my name because of my chairmanship," Senator Reynolds explained.

Army Places Large Order For South American Meat

CHICAGO (AP)—The Army purchased 6,000,048 pounds of South American canned corned beef last week.

A spokesman for the Chicago quartermaster depot, where the transaction was completed, said it was the largest contract for South American meat ever awarded by the Army.

American product was bid in comHe reported that the South petition with domestic meat, and that South American prices were substantially lower. The corned beef will be purchased at prices ranging from 21.92 cents to 23.95 cents a pound.

The successful bidders, as announced by Col. Henry B. Barry, commanding officer of the depot, were:

Corporacion Argentina de Productores de Carnes, New York, 2,203,200 pounds; Tupman-Thurlow Sales Co., New York, 2,016,000 pounds; Swift & Co., Chicago, 575,800 pounds; Republic Food Products Co., Chicago, 504,000 pounds; Wilson & Co., Chicago, 360,000 pounds; and Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, 341,048 pounds.

Canada Rises to Third Place in Gypsum Output

OTTAWA (CP) — Canada assumed a larger role as a gypsum producer last year, when an all-time production high swept the dominion to third place in world ranking.

The Department of Mines and Resources made this disclosure in reporting 1940 production of 1,488,788 tons, valued at $2,065,933, compared with 1,421,934 tons, valued at $1,935,127, the previous year.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅛
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	4	47	47	47	Jul 3
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	4	21½	20¾	20¾	Jul 3
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	Jul 3
42¾	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	— ⅛
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 3
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	3	4	4	4	
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 3
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jul 1
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	2	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	153¾	153¾	153¾	+ ¾
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun29
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
82	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	82	82	82	Jul 3
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	2	28¾	28½	28¾	Jul 3
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	4	17½	17½	17½	Jul 3
1¼	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 1
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Jun25
58⅞	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	57¼	57¼	57¼	Jul 3
18⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	11	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jul 3
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	6	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ¼
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jul 3
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	2	35	35	35	+ ½
1⅞	1	Am Cable & R	28	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	6	85¼	85	85	Jul 3
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jul 1
31¾	23	Am Car & Fdy	11	32⅜	31¾	32⅜	+ ⅞
76	56	Am C & F pf (7)	7	77	77	77	+1¼
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch & Ch(.80g)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅝
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun26
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	106	106	106	Jun27
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun23
6¾	4⅝	Am Comm Al	8	6¾	6½	6⅝	Jul 3
17¼	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	7	16½	16¼	16½	Jul 1
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun27
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun27
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	2	¾	¾	¾	Jul 2
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	16⅛	16	16⅛	Jul 3
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ½
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Jul 3
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	2	3	3	3	Jul 2
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	Jul 2
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	4	47¾	47½	47¾	Jul 3
1⅞	1¼	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	
22½	20	Am Ice pf (.15e)	2	21½	21½	21½	
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
13¼	10⅜	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	8	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	Jul 3
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	94	94	94	Jul 2
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 3
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jul 3
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4⅛k)	6	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅜
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .20g	14	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
115⅞	117⅜	Am Roll M (.70g)	4	14⅛	14	14⅛	Jul 3
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 2
9½	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
45¼	34	Am Sm & R 1½g	1	41½	41½	41⅜	+ ⅛
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	7	149½	145	149½	Jul 3
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jul 2
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	9	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
11¼	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	6	10½	10¼	10¼	Jul 1
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11	11	11	Jul 3
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jun28
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	87	87	87	Jul 2
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 2
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	1	158½	158	158½	+ ½
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	Jul 3
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	1	70	70	70	— ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149⅝	149⅝	149⅝	— ¼
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	12	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Jul 3
99⅛	83½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	5	83½	83½	83½	Jul 2
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
69¼	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	4	69	68¼	68¾	+1¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jul 3
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	9	56½	54¾	56½	Jul 1
28⅛	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	16	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ¼
15	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	1	15	15	15	
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	3	10¾	10½	10½	Jun24
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Jul 3
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	29	29	29	Jun30
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Jul 3
5½	4	Armour Ill	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 3
65½	47½	Armour Ill p pf	3	64	63½	64	+1
64	60	Arm Ill pf	4	64	63½	63½	+ ½
34⅜	23	Arm Cork(1g)	3	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jun27
6¾	4¼	Artloom (¾g)	1	4⅜	4½	4⅜	Jun27
8¼	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	21	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	82½	82½	82½	Jul 3
99½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	97	97	97	+1
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	5	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	Jul 3
21¾	13½	Atl Coast Line	2	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
28¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	26	29⅞	28½	29¾	+1½
40	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	8	40¾	40⅜	40¾	+ ¾
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	3	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107½	107¾	Jun12
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	49¾	49½	49½	Jul 1
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	64	64	64	
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
27⅝	13⅝	Austin Nichols	5	21¼	2	21¼	Jul 3
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	16	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅜
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	2	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5½	5½	5½	Jun30
10½	7⅜	Barber As (½e)	4	8⅜	8½	8⅜	Jul 3
8½	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8	8	8	
9⅞	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30g)	10	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 3
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	7	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅝
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27½	27½	27½	Jul 2
26¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26¾	26¼	26¼	Jul 3
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	110	110	110	Jul 3
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 1
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	7	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ¼
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jul 2
57	54⅝	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30	30	30	Jul 3
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	3	73¼	73⅛	73¼	+ ⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122	122	122	Jul 3
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	25	25	25	Jul 1
21½	16½	Black & Deck(2)	4	21	20½	21	Jul 3
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	2	14¼	13⅞	14¼	Jul 2
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	11	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	6	28	27½	27½	Jul 3
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	8	22	21½	22	Jul 3
20⅛	13⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	4	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun27
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Jun30
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	Jul 3
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	2	19	19	19	Jul 3
41	30⅞	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	31	31	31	Jul 3
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	3	41½	41½	41½	Jul 1
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 1
6⅜	5¼	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	3	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jul 3
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	21	21	21	Jul 3
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	2	10	9⅞	10	Jul 3
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
34¼	23⅛	Bullard Co (1g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jul 3
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	31¼	31	31	Jul 3
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 2
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53	52½	25½	Jul 3
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	3	8	8	8	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 1
5½	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 3
21⅝	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	13	4⅛	4	4⅛	Jul 3
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	2	9½	9⅜	9½	Jul 3
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	19	19	19	Jul 3
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅜	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	Jul 3
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.84g)	2	11½	11½	11½	Jul 2
14⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry .60)	19	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅜
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	6	4	4	4	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jul 3
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun26
30½	22	Carpenter Stl 1½g	5	28	28	28	Jul 3
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 3
67¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	15	67¼	66½	67¼	Jul 3
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	9	48	48	48	Jul 3
28⅜	18¾	Celanese (1g)	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	16⅛	16	16⅛	Jul 2
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	Jul 2
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	5	2½	2½	2½	Jul 3
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 3
3⅛	2⅛	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun24
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	9	33⅜	33	33½	Jul 3
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jul 1
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	19	19	19	Jun25
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 2
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	9	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Jun19
3	2¼	Ches Corp	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 2
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	— ¼
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	3½	3½	3½	Jul 3
2⅝	1⅞	Chi Great West	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	42	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 3
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	1	14	13⅞	14	Jul 3
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	43	43	43	Jul 3
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51½	51	51½	Jul 2
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun23
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	¼	⅛	Jun30
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 1
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jun25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (⅛g)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
27⅛	11⅛	Childs Co	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun27
92½	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	8	56¼	55¾	55⅞	
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jul 2
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 2
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	2	34	34	34	Jul 3
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅜
39	26⅝	Climax M (1.20)	3	38¼	38	38	— ¼
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	4	88¾	88	88	Jul 3
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	60	60	60	Jun30
14	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅜a)	5	14	14	14	+ ⅛
1031½	1003¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	1013¾	1013¾	1013¾	Jul 2
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	3	19⅜	19½	19½	Jul 3
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	3	16⅜	16½	16½	Jul 2
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	2	15¼	15	15¼	Jul 3
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
82½	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jun27
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	Jul 3
80½	69⅝	Colum Carb (4)	5	79	79	79	Jul 1
31	21¾	Comi Credit (3)	7	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	102¼	102	102¼	Jun26
37⅞	28¼	Comi Inv Tr (4)	4	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅜
110	102½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Jul 3
11½	8⅜	Comi Solv (¾g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
⅞	⅞	Com'th & South	37	½	½	½	— ⅛
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
4	3	Conde Nast(¾g)	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun26
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	3	16	15¾	15¾	Jul 3
33	22½	Cons Aire (2g)	14	30⅜	30½	30⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	12	12	12	Jul 2
14⅝	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	5	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
11⅛	⅛	Cont Bak (B)	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 3
101½	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	100¾	100¼	100¼	
40½	32	Cont Can (1g)	7	35	34¾	35	Jul 3
8¼	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8	8	8	
40⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Motors	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
23⅛	17⅜	Cont O Del (½g)	3	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ¼
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jul 3
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	4	15½	15½	15½	Jul 2
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Jun20
49¼	41¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	49	49	49	
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Jun26
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	2	16½	16½	16½	Jul 3
8⅜	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 3
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(¼g)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (⅜g)	5	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	2	37½	37½	37½	
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	2	87	87	87	
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
53½	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	2	53	53	53	Jul 1
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	1	13	13	13	
25	20	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	21½	21½	21½	Jul 3
1⅞	⅞	Curtis Publish	3	1	1	1	+ ⅛
45	40	Curtis P pf (3¾k)	2	38½	38½	38½	Jul 1
34¾	28	Curtis P p pf (3)	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
9¾	7¼	Curtiss-W

Commerce and Finance

Retail Consumers in Free Spending Mood; Sales Rise Sharply

Business and Industry

Babson Pleads Democracy For Labor Unions

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—Fast-moving events have led up to this year's crucial Independence Day and have made it a new landmark in our national history. Behind the headlines of battles won and lost, the war itself at the moment looms as a rough balance between Axis land power and British sea power. Into these wavering scales America is beginning to cast her industrial might. How much? How soon? On the answers to those questions may depend our own independence and the independence of the rest of the world. July 4th, 1941, is the most epochal July 4th since 1776.

Question Mark of Defense

Congress is making the necessary appropriations without stint. The daily grist of corporation news tells of new plants erected and old facilities expanded. Some of this extra capacity is being constructed with government assistance, but much is being financed by the manufacturers themselves. No reader needs to be told of the progressive mobilization of manufacturing facilities. Few are the neighborhoods throughout the land which cannot bear personal witness to the expansion of our armed forces.

As the situation now stands, a critical factor in our defense effort is our labor forces. No question arises of the patriotism, loyalty, and co-operation of the rank and file of workers. Public opinion, together with the workers and their responsible leaders, has rallied squarely behind the Administration in resolute determination that no group shall be allowed to disrupt our progress. Our chief concern is not the noisy strike. We now know how to deal with such a threat. Today's enemies of American independence are the labor racketeers and the Communist leaders.

Labor's True Independence

From them comes the short-sighted opposition to improved mechanical equipment that would raise the productivity of labor. Where a house has been painted by spray-gun, they demand that it be re-painted by brush. If contractors dare to accept pipe that has been threaded by machine, they insist that it be cut off and re-threaded by hand. They fight pre-fabrication, which would cut building costs sharply. As a result, the volume of building is lessened and workers are saddled with higher rentals. I am confident that American workmen as a body long for their independence from dictatorship of that type.

Small business concerns, I know, crave independence from tyranny and exploitation by labor racketeers and others. Such raiding often is a body blow to the large organization, but to the little fellow it may be disastrous. I have in mind those compelled to pay needless employees who act merely as spectators on the job; or those forced to abandon processes where cost could be cut and quality improved by their adoption.

Some business concerns have been caught and crushed in conflicts between rival unions. The policy of our defense program is to decentralize and spread production among many sub-contractors of medium or small size. Efficiency of such concerns will increase if they can be given their independence from the commands of ruthless labor dictators.

American independence is not complete if an American worker, in order to get a job, must pay tribute sometimes running into four figures. Nor is our independence complete if consumers who want to buy milk in stores or in larger quantities are refused this opportunity. We all suffer from the un-American practice of blockading the products of one state from entering the borders of another.

The public backs defense ungrudgingly. What seems intolerable is that in the midst of these heavy burdens we should bear the continued load of exploitation. The American consumer, if necessary, will stand a gasless Sunday if only he can be assured of a racketless Monday!

Unparalleled Activity

Believing in the intelligence and integrity of the overwhelming majority of the members of American labor unions, I recommend one way of ousting the predatory type of official. Set up and maintain the necessary measures to assure genuine elections of officials. In other words, be sure that democracy is installed in all our unions. If purity is essential when workers vote in industrial plants, it is even more important when they vote in their unions. Overthrow of racketeering and Communism would both speed up defense and improve general business prospects.

Two elements in this business outlook emerge like mountain tops. In the first place, substitution is proceeding apace, with discussion of replacements for steel, tungsten, tin, natural rubber, and other commodities where supplies are in question. Necessity will compel change-over in products, jobs, markets, supplies, transportation, and other departments. In the second place, prepare for record-breaking production. I look for output far surpassing the peaks of our World War 1 and the highs of the post-War boom. Freed from the grasp of unprincipled union leaders, all able-bodied and right-minded workers should be employed at good wages and legitimate employers should secure a fair profit.

Although battles are decided by military powers, wars are decided by spiritual powers. The democracies are looking to America for munitions. Equally vital is our contribution of intangibles; that is, unity of purpose, singleness of effort, and a demonstration of 100 per cent democracy. This Fourth of July was the day of days to re-affirm American independence in whatever quarter it is menaced, whether by aggression from without or by exploitation from within.

Insurance Executive

H. B. Wickes

Elected Vice-President of Security Mutual Life Insurance Co. Mr. Wickes was formerly with the Montreal Life Insurance Co.

Sales of Defense Bonds Off in June

WASHINGTON (AP)—The second month of the Treasury's defense saving campaign—June—brought in $268,965,000 from sales of defense bonds and $2,998,000 from the sale of defense stamps.

Officials, who supplied the total, said this was an expected drop from the first month's total of about $438,000,000 bonds and $3,000,000 stamps. Total sales for the two months were $707,195,000 bonds and $6,473,000 stamps.

Proceeds of June bond sales included $98,725,000 from the sale of Series E bonds, $22,965,000 Series F, and $147,275,000 Series G sales.

Retail Sales 18 to 22 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Hot weather and the holiday gave retail trade a new impetus this week and volume for the country averaged 18 to 22 per cent ahead of the same period a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet said in its weekly business summary.

The review reported a scramble for hot weather needs which sent sales or seasonal goods booming to new heights.

"Increases," it said, "were fairly evenly spread over the various major regions, although broadest gains tended to concentrate in the South and the smallest in the Northwest.

"On all sides there were abundant signs of the free spending mood of consumers. Department stores reported hot weather items in the forefront of demand, although buying of appliances, automobiles, and other durable items was continuing at record levels.

"The comparison with last year's volume of sales again revealed an average gain for the whole country of 18 to 22 per cent. Increases were fairly evenly spread over the various major regions, although broadest gains tended to concentrate in the South and the smallest in the Northwest. Retailers in the South found no adverse effect on trade apparent from the enforced electric power rationing.

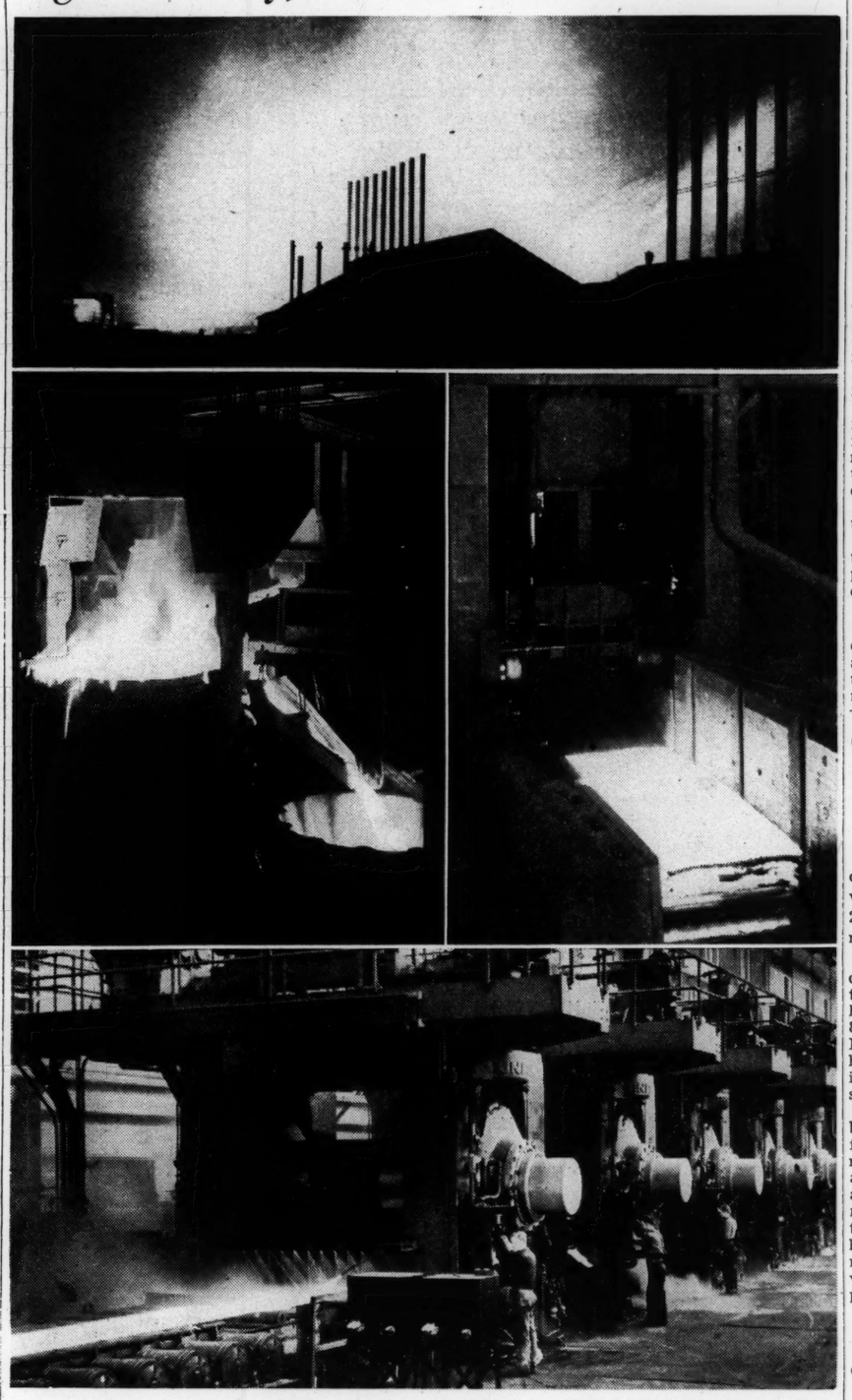
"Sales increases over a year ago for broad regions were estimated as follows: New England 18 to 22 per cent, East 17 to 20 per cent, Middle West 19 to 22 per cent, South and Southwest 23 to 27 per cent, Northwest 12 to 15 per cent, Pacific Coast 17 to 24 per cent.

"Wholesale trading remained brisk as retailers continued to order fall merchandise freely. Many buyers who had already covered a large share of requirements for fall were back in the markets again to check on deliveries and study new developments in styles and prices.

"As bookings jumped as much as two and three times above last year in some lines sellers reported that a good deal of the increase, specially in ready-to-wear, was due to the exceptionally early placement of business.

"There was still little evidence of determined resistance to price increases."

Night and Day, Steel Is Poured Into Defense



Top: A Bessemer converter in operation at a Republic mill throws the mill itself into sharp relief against a midnight sky. Left center: Before the open hearth heat is tapped, alloys may be added to give the finished steel certain structural or chemical characteristics. Right center: After the ingot has been heated to the proper temperature it is taken to the blooming mill for rolling into blooms. It is passed back and forth between heavy rollers which thoroughly knead the hot metal and reduce the ingot to the necessary size. Bottom: View in Republic's 98-inch continuous mill in Cleveland. The red hot strip steel passes through the last set of rollers at a speed up to 25 miles an hour.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The problem of the production of coal, a sufficient supply of which is essential both for carrying on war industries and for domestic purposes, has seriously concerned the Government for some months past. Mr. David Grenfell, Minister of Mines, has repeatedly stated that increased production is essential if the country is to supply current needs and build up necessary stocks for next winter.

Britain's coal reserves at the end of May were about 14,000,000 tons, but these must be increased to at least 20,000,000 before the winter if the authorities are to feel confident of the position. At the present rate of production of 4,000,000 tons a week this means that the miners must increase their output by 500,000 tons every six days.

Many Explanations

Since an adequate supply of coal has always been recognized as essential, it is natural to ask why things have been allowed to get to such a state, especially in wartime. Many explanations are forthcoming, most of which contain some elements of truth and which are traceable to the absence of a farsighted industrial policy long before the war or to the unexpected course of that war itself. The fall of France in particular meant the loss of one of Britain's most important export markets.

Only six months ago, at the end of 1940, the coal industry presented remarkable contrasts. On the one hand, those collieries working for the home market were prospering, but in those working for export, short-time and unemployment were too often the rule rather than the exception.

At that time a leading financial newspaper could report that "the present output (of coal) is more than adequate for home industry and domestic needs." It also added that the only complaint was due to a shortage of transport which resulted in consumers in some areas temporarily short of supplies. At the same time in South Wales and Durban (coalfields working for export), mines had to close down and miners were being called to the forces.

Proposals put forward at that time to meet this situation included one for a redistribution of markets; but this failed because of the opposition of certain powerful interests and the difficulties of transport and grading of coal.

Special Taxes

Very soon afterward the financial side of the industry was dealt with by the imposition of a special levy of sixpence a ton on all coal sold. Out of the fund so created compensation is being paid to colliery undertakings whose losses directly due to the war are greater than the average of such losses throughout the industry.

But such action simply meant saving the coal industry as it is at present. It did not solve the production problem. This is a question neither of transport nor finance, but of man-power. I can be met only by increasing production within the industry itself or by increasing the number of those actually engaged in coal cutting.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, as Minister of Labor, has repeatedly declared during the past few months that he has no surplus of unemployed upon which to draw for the mines. Since the outbreak of war, however, about 75,000 miners have entered either the services or munitions works, and it is now advocated that at least 50,000 of these should return to the pits. These latter, with the 700,000 miners now at work, should be able to supply the required man-power for increased output.

Need Adjustments

Under the Essential Work Order changes have been introduced according to which miners are to be available for any kind of work in their own field, even if it means transfer to other districts. Since also miners cannot now leave the industry for other jobs without official permission it is hoped that supply and demand can be effectively adjusted.

Concessions made to the miners to encourage them to increase production include guarantees of employment and also of an extra shilling per shift in their wages.

Among the criticism of the miners on the other hand has been that of absenteeism, that is of miners absenting themselves from work for unsubstantial reasons. Thus Mr. Frank Hodges, a former Secretary of the Miners' Federation, recently maintained that the loss in output due to this cause, was about 13,000,000 tons of coal per annum—50 per cent of the extra output now being asked by the Government. But before condemning the miners out of hand on this score, it must be established to what extent such absenteeism is due to industrialism fatigue under existing war conditions and to dietary causes, etc. In any case, special pit committees run by the miners themselves are now dealing with this problem.

Since agreement has been reached on wages and conditions of labor between mine-owners and miners representatives, that harmonious relationship between these two factors (and the Government) so essential to smooth working of the industry should be much easier.

Need Co-ordination

At the same time, broader based criticisms point to operational, administrative and marketing defects in the industry, which cannot be set right without closer co-operation between collieries and distributors, and the removal of the custom of making certain markets the special preserves of particular coalfields.

The present unco-ordinated arrangements of production, imports and distribution are also felt by many experts to need overhauling. They should be superseded by a national fuel policy which, according to these people, would include coal, gas, and electricity.

In the coal industry as in so many other branches of industrial activity, Britain today is being compelled in its own interests to rationalize in a way impossible in peace-time because of the diverse interests concerned. And most competent observers agree that the consequences for the post-war era are to the good in this respect.

Treasury Offers Plan for Paying Of Income Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau has offered a slight discount to anyone who wants to pay income and excess profits taxes in advance.

He announced that, through the banks, the Treasury would put on sale Aug. 1 two types of tax notes. A person could buy them periodically—say one a month—and later turn them back to the Government in payment for taxes.

He said, "we feel that this plan which we have worked out will be a convenience to tax payers to save money each month out of income or earnings to meet next year's taxes."

One of the new type tax notes will be in denominations of $25, $50, and $1.00. A purchaser of a $100 note, for example, will get an extra tax credit of 16 cents for each month between the time the note is bought and the time it is turned in for taxes. The other type, for large taxpayers, will be in $100, $500, $1,000, $10,000, and $100,000 units. On these, the Treasury will pay 4 cents per hundred dollars per month.

Purchasers will be allowed, as usual, to pay their annual income taxes in four quarterly installments, holding the tax notes, if they desire, for any one of the installments and continuing to receive interest.

Kellett Autogiro Backlog Largest in Firm's History

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — R. G. Kellett, Executive Vice-President, announced that unfilled orders of the Kellett Autogiro Corporation amounted to $2,365,710.13 on June 30, the highest total in the corporation's history.

This total compared with a booking of $702,936.55 one year ago. Sales of the first six months of 1941 totaled $532,000 compared with $290,904.85 for the first six months of 1940 and $738,478.51 for the entire year of 1940.

Sugar Price Highest Since '39

NEW YORK—The average price for raw sugar, duty paid basis at New York, for the month of June, 1941, was 3.48 cents per pound as compared with 2.70 cents for the same month last year. The June, 1941, average is the highest monthly average since September, 1939, when the figure was 3.65 cents per pound, according to Lamborn & Company.

Steel—91,000,000 Tons Is Goal Set by the Industry for 1941

By Max K. Gilstrap

Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ninety-one million tons of steel by the end of 1941—9,400,000 tons more than at the end of 1939 and 30,000,000 tons more than in 1918. This is the goal set by an industry which plays an indispensable role in furnishing needed materials for vital airplane requirements, ship armor plates, subchasers, barges, shipyard cranes, guns, shells, trucks and multitudinous other implements needed in the United States' defense program.

Defense and British steel requirements, according to Government estimates, will utilize approximately 23,000,000 tons, leaving 67,000,000 tons for ordinary civilian use—an annual total greater than any in the industry's history.

Mesabi Range Leads

Steel executives state that one company is now producing enough light armor plate fabricated for immediate assembly for 200 tanks a month and has a capacity for 7,000 tons of light armor plates monthly which must be fabricated by the producer of the tank. Both outputs are increasing.

As the roar of the steel mills increases, more and more attention is being focused on the region just south of Lake Superior which supplies over 80 per cent of current needs of iron from which steel is made. One district, the Mesabi Range in Minnesota, yields more ore than any other deposit in the world. Next in importance to the Lake Superior district is Alabama, which supplies about 11 per cent. Pennsylvania and 11 other States furnish the rest.

In the Mesabi district open pit mines predominate since the ore lies near the surface of the ground. Giant shovels first strip the soil away then dig the ore which is loaded into railroad cars for shipment. One mine, the largest in the world, looks like a small edition of the Grand Canyon of Arizona with its walls streaked with iron oxides. It is two and a half miles long, one mile wide and 350 feet deep.

Billion Tons in Use

After shipment to the mills the process of converting the ore into metallic iron called pig iron begins. This is done by charging layers of coke, iron ore and limestone into the blast furnace and blowing a blast of air heated to about 1,250 degrees Fahrenheit up through the mass.

The coke burns in the air, thus generating heat and gases which melt the charge and promote certain chemical reactions. The gases formed by the combination of the coke combine with and remove the oxygen of the ore, while the molten limestone combines with earthy matter of the ore, causing it to become fluid and to separate as scum or slag, leaving the molten iron. One large blast furnace can produce 1,000 tons of pig iron in 24 hours.

If the resulting pig iron is to be used for steel making, it runs down a trench into great ladles and is hauled in molten state directly to the steel department. Here testing machines measure the steel's ability to resist strain of pulling, sudden impact, twisting and other destructive forces to which steels are subjected in their innumerable tasks.

The total amount of steel in use was recently estimated at more than a billion tons, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This means that more than 17,500 pounds are in use for every person in the country.

"In 1936 it was estimated that about 21 per cent of all the steel produced went into automobiles, while the construction industry was the second largest steel buyer, taking about 14 per cent of the total output. Railroads as recently as 10 years ago the largest users of steel, last year held third place with 11 per cent. The manufacturers of containers, principally the makers of 'tin cans,' took 8½ per cent, while the farm market used about 4 per cent of all steel produced. Machinery makers and public utilities each took about 5 per cent. The remaining 31½ per cent of the steel sold went to such a wide variety of users that nobody knows just how much each consumed."

Bankers Pick New Orleans

NEW YORK—George T. Newell, vice-president of Manufacturers' Trust Company and president of the American Institute of Banking, has announced that the fortieth annual convention of the American Institute of Banking would be held at New Orleans on June 8 to 12, 1942.

Business Front Is Shaped At Pan-American Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — A continental business front was shaped at the recent American Conference of Trade and Production Associations held under Pan American auspices in this city. The decisions revealed the practical attitude which, all delegates agreed, is essential to New World security and prosperity.

These were:

1. Creation of a Permanent Council to connect and guide commercial organizations in the American republics. This, in effect, means all chambers of commerce and agricultural, industrial and mining associations.
2. To strive, "until successful," for elimination of the most-favored-nation clause in agreements between Ibero-American nations establishing mutual tariff concessions.
3. To avoid excessive State intervention in private enterprise.
4. Promotion of agreements between trading and shipping companies to overcome the present crisis.

Council Important

These were the principal conclusions of the gathering, grouped according to several resolutions on the different subjects. The Permanent Council is the most important achievement. This represents coronation of half a century's work through chambers of commerce and business associations which finally convinced even the most indifferent and egoistic traders that only union and mutual support can overcome their difficulties.

Generally speaking, trade organizations have become well centralized in the Americas. Each country has its central chamber of commerce and principal organization in the main lines of production. This means that the Council immediately becomes a robust trunk activity with strong roots in hundreds of government-recognized national associations.

The work of the Council is clearly designed in the act of constitution. It must (1) "invigorate, perfect and co-ordinate" the associations it will represent; and (2) co-operate with the governments through the respective national central associations toward economic understanding and union between American nations.

The Conference, in adopting the resolution on the most-favored-nation clause, emphasized that it wished to see its elimination standardized when trade pacts are negotiated between two American nations. The motion indicated the necessity of reducing tariffs in order, slowly but surely, to achieve a customs union. This aspiration is recognized as beyond immediate achievement, though the delegates were convinced that the goal can be reached by stages.

Fraternal Gathering

The gathering was held in a happy, fraternal atmosphere. A straight, business course was steered by its President, Señor José Brunet (Uruguay), whose advice of "keep to economics" was supplemented by the warning of the leader of the North American delegation, Mr. James S. Kemper, that politics were barred.

Allied to the resolute leadership of President Brunet was the animating spirit of Señor Rafael Vehils, a Buenos Aires attorney and business man. This River Plate combination was largely responsible for the organization of the Conference and the establishment of the Permanent Council, from which much is hoped.

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Dr. Alberto Guani, who inaugurated the gathering, declared that economic like political Pan Americanism depends on the broad bases of international co-operation and generosity. Unity of effort and action are necessary in both spheres to defend from threatening perils. To satisfy continental economic aspirations it was necessary, he said, to suffocate every nationalistic and selfish sentiment which opposed the great collective objects.

Mr. Kemper, Past President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, reminded delegates that, while occupied in their hemispheric problems, they must also prepare themselves for post-war planning.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.6 P. C. In Week of June 28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices continued to advance during the week ended June 28, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The week's advance of 0.6 per cent, continues the report, brought the all-commodity index to the highest level since mid-July, 1937, 87.7 per cent of the 1926 increase. In the past four weeks the index has risen nearly 3 per cent and it is 13.7 per cent above the corresponding week of last year.

The upward movement was led by an increase of 1.4 per cent for farm products, which are now nearly 9 per cent above a month ago and 28 per cent above a year ago. Foods and miscellaneous commodities rose 0.7 per cent during the week. In the foods group there have been increases of approximately 6½ per cent in the past four weeks and nearly 21 per cent in the past 12 months.

(1926=100)

Commodity grps	June 28 1941	June 21 1941	P.C. Changes to Jun 28, '41 From June 21 1941	June 29 1940
All commod'ties	87.7	87.2	+ 0.6	+13.7
Farm products	84.2	83.0	+ 1.4	+28.2
Foods	84.3	83.7	+ 0.7	+20.9
Hides & leather	108.5	108.2	+ 0.3	+ 8.6
Textile	84.7	84.5	+ 0.2	+17.6
Fuel & light mtls	78.7	79.0	— 0.4	+ 9.5
Metal & products	98.4	98.3	+ 0.1	+ 3.8
Bldg materials	101.1	101.1		+ 9.4
Chem & allied	84.3	83.8	+ 0.6	+10.9
Housefurnish'gs	93.8	93.7	+ 0.1	+ 4.3
Misc commod	80.9	80.3	+ 0.7	+ 5.2
Raw materials	84.9	84.1	+ 1.0	+20.9
Semimnfd atcls	88.0	87.6	+ 0.5	+13.1
Manufactrd prod	89.3	89.0	+ 0.3	+10.8
Com other than farm products	88.5	88.2	+ 0.3	+11.2
Com other than farm and foods	89.1	89.0	+ 0.1	+ 8.3

Federal Debt Already Exceeds $49,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal debt went past $49,000,000,000—a former statutory limit—on the first day of the new fiscal year which began Tuesday.

The Treasury said that on that date is owed $49,074,689,379, a new record. The limit was $49,000,000,000 until Congress agreed this spring to permit additional financing in connection with the defense program and raised the limit to $65,000,000,000. During the last year the debt increased $5,994,000,000.

As the first installment on the new year's anticipated record $22,269,000,000 expenditures, the Treasury spent $139,417,062 on the first day. Receipts were $9,111,955 and the year started off with a $130,305,107 deficit.

The first day's defense expenditures were $26,006,399, which was about an average day for recent weeks.

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Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bumper Wheat Crop to Swell Big Carryover

CHICAGO, July 5 (AP)—A new cycle in the expanding national ever-normal granary program is in full swing.

With harvesters hard at work, spreading operations into Illinois, Indiana and Ohio and other northern reaches of the winter wheat belt, producers everywhere are piling up a new hoard of wheat on top of a record-breaking carryover of old grain.

Supplies Large

The July 1 carryover from previous seasons of almost 400,000,000 bushels, plus one of the largest new crops on record, estimated by private experts this week at 899,000,000 bushels, with a market value of more than $900,000,000 at present price levels, attest to the large supplies involved in this new cycle of harvest, transportation and storage.

The total—approximately 1,300,000,000 bushels in sight—is the largest supply ever accumulated in the United States, surpassing the previous record established in 1931 by around 50,000,000 bushels.

But the bulk of the new wheat is not being sold because of the Government loan program, essence of the ever-normal granary system which is now in operation for the fourth season. Much of it is being held on farms, and reports from terminals indicated possibly only a little more than 10 per cent of receipts have been sold. Last season farmers sealed about a third of the 816,698,000-bushel crop.

Reason for Holdings

The reason for farmer holdings of the new grain, either for eventual acceptance of loans or for "speculative hope" that prices will rise, is price relationship. The Government is offering loans on a wheat valuation more than 10 cents a bushel above prices prevailing now at some markets.

The following table shows loan rates compared with yesterday's quotations at principal terminals:

	Price 1941	Loan Rate 1940	Rate 1940
Chicago, No. 2 hard	$1.05	1.15	81
Kan City, No. 2 hard	.96½-1.00	1.10	77
St. Louis, No. 2 red	1.04-104½	1.15	81

An unusual circumstance about the new wheat movement is that the volume sold is being augmented by belatedly liquidated 1940 wheat in various sections of the country. This grain was held off the market either under Government loans or at private risk and now shows a substantial profit, even after payment of carrying and interest charges. Terminal market receipts of old wheat have been running at record proportions for this time of year although figures also represented government stocks being moved for storage.

Freight Carloadings Rise to Highest Level Since 1930

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 908,664 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended June 28.

This was an increase of 23,106 cars, or 2.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 156,017 cars, or 20.7 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 247,260 cars, or 37.4 per cent, compared with 1939.

Loadings were the highest since the week ended Nov. 2, 1930 when they totaled 934,715 cars.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Week	Inc. over Last Week	Year Ago
Miscel. freight	382,627	6,402	73,202
Less-than-carlot mdse	159,300	†465	9,868
Coal	170,884	9,753	47,023
Grain & grain prods.	32,931	6,357	8,153
Livestock	9,470	381	†1,571
Forest products	46,404	2,849	10,520
Ore	73,025	†2,636	5,525
Coke	14,023	465	3,207

†Decrease.

Public Offerings Well Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—The influence of the holiday was felt in the security market this week when public offerings of new securities during the week ended July 2 declined sharply from the previous week to $30,813,500, according to Standard & Poor's Corporation. New capital amounted to 27 per cent of the total.

Comparisons follow:

	This Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$8,041,000	$36,895,819	$18,004,000
Industrial	14,050,000	.....	.....
Railroad	2,175,000	16,900,000	.....
Miscel'ous	827,500	895,000	.....
Stock	5,720,000	1,460,000	475,140
Public util'y	.....	60,000,000	.....
Totals	30,813,500	116,150,819	18,479,140

Defer Fixing of Ceiling Prices on Rubber Goods

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced that the fixing of ceiling prices on tires, tubes and other finished rubber products would be deferred for "some months."

Meantime, he said, the industry will have opportunity to work out its price problem "on a voluntary basis."

NEW YORK (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Control Administrator, has been asked by the National Dress Manufacturers Association to investigate increases in the cost of corrugated paper boxes used by ready-to-wear industries, it was learned.

Nickel Plate Orders Cars

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Nickel Plate Railroad announced it has placed orders with the General American Transportation Corp. at East Chicago, Ind., for 900 fifty-ton all-steel box cars, and with American Car & Foundry Co. at Huntington, W. Va., for 250 fifty-ton all-steel hopper cars, to be built at a total cost of about $3,388,000.

Industry Takes Inventory of Plant Facilities

The "Preparedness Through Production" inventory of plant equipment and potentialities conducted last winter by the National Association of Manufacturers and its affiliate, the National Industrial Council, is proving of great value to defense sub-contracting, the association reports.

Searching out plants big and small in every section of the country, this great self-census by industry listed the productive equipment of some 20,000 manufacturing concerns, 40 per cent of which were in the metal-working trades. More than 50,000 strategic machines were listed. Defense officials have stated that the survey findings accelerated production through sub-contracting and the establishment of community pooling plans.

"The survey is of exceptional importance," OPM Director William S. Knudsen said, "because it covers a part of that class of industrial establishments which normally are the hardest type to include in the major defense effort with which we are now faced."

A recent survey by the N. A. M. disclosed that for every primary defense contractor in the country who is "farming out" work, there are 25 additional sub-contractors also producing for defense. More than 60 per cent of those primary contractors, it was shown, were farming out up to 25 per cent of their total volume.

Treasury's Financial Summary

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—The Treasury's summary of financial operations in the fiscal year which ended June 30 is shown in the following official tabulation (in millions of dollars):

Receipts

	Actual 1940	Actual 1941	
Internal revenue:			
Income tax	2,125	3,470	+1,345
Miscellaneous internal revenue	2,345	2,967	+ 622
Social security taxes	712	788	+ 76
Taxes upon carriers and their employees	121	137	+ 16
Railroad unemployment insurance contributions	5	7	+ 2
Customs	349	392	+ 43
Miscellaneous receipts:			
Return of surplus funds from governmental corporations (b)	54	319	+ 265
Other	214	188	— 26
Total receipts	5,925	8,268	+2,343
Deduct net appropriations for Federal old-age and survivors assurance trust fund	538	661	+ 123
Net receipts	5,387	7,607	+2,220

Expenditures

I. General (including recovery and relief):			
Departmental	810	811	+ 1
Department of agriculture:			
Agricultural adjustment program	1,020	968	— 52
Commodity Credit Corporation-restoration of capital impairment	120	...	— 120
Farm Credit Administration:			
Capital stock reduction, banks for co-operatives	...	(a)60	— 60
Other	4	3	— 1
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	7	9	+ 2
Federal Land Banks:			
Reduction of capital stock and surplus	...	(a)100	— 100
Other	29	29	.....
Farm Security Administration	158	62	— 96
Farm Tenant Act	42	27	— 15
Rural Electrification Administration	38	24	— 14
Forest roads and trails	12	8	— 4
Department of the Interior:			
Reclamation projects	96	86	— 10
Post Office Department (deficiency)	41	30	— 11
Treasury Department:			
Interest on the public debt	1,041	1,111	+ 70
Refunds of taxes and duties	91	90	— 1
District of Columbia (United States share)	6	6	.....
Federal Loan Agency:			
Federal Housing Administration	7	10	+ 3
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	6	...	— 6
Other	1	1	.....
Federal Security Agency:			
Civilian Conservation Corps	283	257	— 26
National Youth Administration	95	136	+ 41
Social Security Board	364	423	+ 59
Other	57	127	+ 70
Federal Works Agency:			
Public Buildings Administration	75	69	— 6
Public Roads Administrat'n	165	174	+ 9
Public Works Administrat'n	288	103	— 185
United States Housing Authority	2	6	+ 4
Work Projects Administration	1,477	1,285	— 192
Other	.....	.....	.....
Railroad Retirement Board	8	7	— 1
Tennessee Valley Authority	39	51	+ 12
River and harbor work and flood control	213	219	+ 6
Panama Canal	25	39	+ 14
Veterans' Administration	557	553	— 4
Subtotal	7,177	6,564	+ 613
II. National Defense:			
War Department	667	3,635	+2,968
Navy Department	892	2,217	+1,325
National defense funds for the President	...	103	+ 103
Selective Service (administrative expenses)	...	18	+ 18
Emergency ship construction (United States Maritime Commission)	...	12	+ 12
Defense aid (lend-lease)	...	21	+ 21
National defense housing (Federal Works Agency)	...	42	+ 42
Subtotal	1,559	6,048	+4,489
III. Revolving Funds (net):			
Farm Credit Administration:			
Reduction of capital stock of Production Credit Corporation and Federal Intermediate Credit Banks	...	(a)55	— 55
Other	(a)5	(a)4	+ 1
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (capital stock reduction, Act June 25, 1940)	...	(a)100	— 100
Public Works Administrat'n	59	23	— 36
Subtotal	54	(a)136	— 190
IV. Transfers to trust accounts, etc.:			
Railroad retirement account	121	124	+ 3
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Administration Fund transfers to Unemployment Trust Fund (Act Oct. 10, 1940)	...	7	+ 7
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund	...	10	+ 10
Government employees' retirement funds (United States share)	87	93	+ 6
Subtotal	208	234	+ 26
Total expenditures (exclusive of debt retirements)	8,998	12,710	+3,712
Net deficit	3,611	5,103	+1,492

(a)Excess of credits, deduct.
(b)Includes $43,756,731.01 representing repayment of amounts paid to the Commodity Credit Corporation for capital impairment.
(Net)Reflects credit of $24,500,000 representing return of surplus funds.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Pitts Brew pf	$1	..	July 10	June 25
Extra				
Leece-Neville Co	30c	..	July 26	July 5
Rickel & Co Hw	4c	..	July 15	July 1
Interim				
Dohler Die Cast	25c	..	July 26	July 10
Initial				
Leece-Neville	20c	Q	July 26	July 5
Irregular				
Am Thermos Bottle Co A	$1.25	..	Aug. 1	July 19
Axe-Houghton Fo	12c	..	July 19	June 30
Cypress Abbey	3c	..	July 15	June 30
Kellog S & Supl	25c	..	July 31	July 15
Rike-Kumler	75c	..	July 15	July 1
Regular				
Alpha Port Cem	25c	..	Sep. 23	Sep. 2
Assoc Tel pf	31¼c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Birdsboro Steel Fdry & Mach	25c	..	July 31	July 19
Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines Ltd	10c	..	Aug. 1	July 25
Business Capital Corp A	12½c	Q	July 31	July 24
Ca Converters	50c	Q	July 31	June 30
Ca Life Assur	$5	Q	July 2	June 30
Cent Cold Stor	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Com. Util Corp 6 pf B	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do 6½ pf C	$1.62½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Consol Cigar 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do 6½ pf	$1.62½	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Fundamentl Inv Inc	18c	..	July 15	June 30
Gen Finance	5c	Q	July 15	July 1
Gen Foods pf	$1.12½	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
Gilbert (AC) pf	87½c	Q	July 1	June 21
Green (HL) Co	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Hibbard-S-Bartlett	15c	M	July 25	July 15
Do	15c	M	Aug. 29	Aug. 19
Do	15c	M	Sep. 26	Sep. 16
InterstDptStr 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
Kellog S&Supl pf	$1.25	Q	July 31	July 15
Lehigh P Cem	37½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
do pf	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Mill Creek & Min Hill Navigation RR	$1.25	S	July 10	June 30
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consol	38c	Q	July 31	June 30
Morris Pl Co of Amerbon RR	$1.25	S	July 10	June 30
Int State T&T	$1.75	Q	July 15	June 30
Nat Funding Co A	35c	Q	July 20	June 30
Do B	35c	Q	July 20	June 30
Nat Investrs Corp	10c	..	Jly 19	June 30
Pitts Forgings	25c	..	July 25	July 15
Putnam (Geo) Fd	15c	..	July 15	June 30
Rickel & Co(HW)	8c	S	July 15	July 1
Shawingn W & P	23c	Q	Aug. 25	July 24
Stand Stl Spring Co	50c	..	July 10	July 7
Sun Ray Drug	20c	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Uni Drill & Tl. A	15c	..	Aug. 1	July 15
do B	10c	..	Aug. 1	July 15
USHfmn Mch pf	68¾c	..	Aug. 1	July 18
US Fidelity & G	25c	Q	July 15	June 30
Vertientes-Cam Sg	10c	..	Aug. 1	July 15

Boston Stocks

July 5

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	30¼
...	Eastern SS	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
3.50a	N E Tel & Tel	116½	116½	116½	116¼
.27½	Shawmut Asso	10	10	10	10⅛
1.60	Torrington	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼

*Ex-dividend. †Exirights. Paid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations.

N. E. Telephone Gains

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company reports a gain of 7,792 telephones during June, as against a gain of 7,000 in June of last year. For six months this year, the gain was 53,585 as compared with 38,903 in the first six months of 1940.

No. 7 to Quit Puffing; Road Gets New Engine

NEW YORK (AP)—The 28-mile Arcade & Attica Railroad has bought its first new locomotive and retired old No. 7, and you don't hear much else in that part of western New York except talk of that sparkling iron horse.

The 35 employees are just as enthusiastic as the 350-odd stockholders of the line. Old No. 7 was over 40 years old and was bought second-hand.

The new one is a 44-ton, 380-horsepower diesel-electric.

The Arcade & Attica, which dates from 1853 with various name changes, connects the Erie and New York Central at Attica with the Pennsylvania at Arcade.

Back in 1917 the road, then the Buffalo, Attica & Arcade, was up for sale at a foreclosure action and 356 farmers and business men stepped in and bought it.

They've run it ever since through prosperity and depression, so they feel they've a right to be proud of their new locomotive, although some admit to a pang when train time comes and old No. 7 doesn't come a'puffing down the track.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:50
4	Alleghany cv 5s '49	74½	74½	74½
9	Am & For P5s 2030	59⅛	58½	59
1	Am WW & E 6s 75	109	109	109
3	Arm Del 4s 55	106⅛	106	106
7	AT&SF 4s 95	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5	Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5	A C Line 4½s 64	65	64⅞	64⅞
5	Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	99	99	99
12	B&O 95 st A	34⅛	34	34⅛
2	B&O 95 st C	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
10	B&O cv 60 st	29½	29½	29½
7	B&OPLE&WV 5s 51 st	52¾	52½	52¾
1	B&O S W 50 st	44	44	44
6	Boston&Me 4½s 70	29⅞	29¾	29⅞
2	Boston&Me 4s 60	68	68	68
4	Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	6½	6½	6½
1	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	102⅞	102¾	102¾
3	Can Nat 5s '89 Oct	103	103	103
1	Can Pac 5s '44	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Can Pac 4s perp	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
6	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	96¼	96¼	96¼
2	Cen Pac 5s '60	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
3	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72¾	72½	72½
2	Certain-td 5½s '48	86½	86½	86½
1	C&O 2½s '96 D	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	Chi & Alton 3s '49	16¾	16⅝	16¾
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	84¼	84¼	84¼
10	CB&Q gen 4s '58	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
1	Chi & Erie 5s '82	114½	114½	114½
2	Chi Gt West 4s '88	66¾	66¾	66¾
8	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10⅝	10½	10⅝
2	CM&SP & Pac 5s '75	10⅝	10½	10⅝
2	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	CM&SP 4½s '89 E	39⅞	39¾	39⅞
2	CM&SP gen 4s '89	39¼	39¼	39¼
1	Chi¾NW cv 4¾s'49	2	2	2
20	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
20	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
2	Ch Stn Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
6	Childs Co 5s '43	39½	39¼	39½
10	CCC&StL 4½s '77	56⅛	56	56⅛
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	86½	86½	86½
2	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	68½	68	68
1	Columa G 5s '52 May	103¼	103¼	103¼
9	Coml Mack inc 69ww	45⅝	45¼	45¼
1	ComwlthEd cv3½s'58	112	112	112
1	Curtis Pub 3s'55	98¾	98¾	98¾
9	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	32¾	32½	32½
1	Del P&L 4¼s'69	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	D & R G 4s'36	14¾	14¾	14¾
2	D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	2	2	2
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Erie rfg 5s'67	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
11	Erie rfg 5s'75	29¾	29½	29¾
6	Erie gen lien 4s'96	60	60	60
6	Erie cv 4s'53 A	55¼	55	55
1	Fla E Cst 5s'74	10	10	10
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	95½	95½	95½
4	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	104½	104½	104½
7	Gt Nor 4s'46 H	97⅞	97½	97½
1	Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	48	48	48
5	Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	38¼	38¼	38¼
1	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	44½	44½	44½
1	Ill Cen 4s'52	44½	44½	44½
5	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	49⅜	49¼	49¼
2	Inspirat C Cop 4s'52	100	100	100
5	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	36¾	36½	36¾
1	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	88½	88½	88½
8	Int T&T 4½s'52	41½	41⅜	41⅜
3	KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	49	49	49
3	Lac Gas 5½s'53	70¾	70¾	70¾
5	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¼	29¼	29¼
1	Lou&N 4½s' 2003	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1	Mich Cen 3½s'52	96¼	96¼	96¼
20	MilSparta&NW 4s'47	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
2	M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	29¼	29¼	29¼
2	M-K-T 4½s'78	25½	25½	25½
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	37	37	37
10	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	1	1	1
17	Mo Pac 5s'65 A	27⅞	27¾	27¾
11	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2	Mo Pac 5s'80 H	29	29	29
2	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2	2	2
2	Montreal Tr 5s 41	72	72	72
8	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
12	Natl Steel 3s 65	105½	105½	105½
2	Natl Supply 3¾s 54	105	105	105
2	N Eng RR 5s 45	59¾	59¾	59¾
3	NYC rfg 5s 2013	60¾	60¾	60¾
5	NYC 4½s 2013 A	55⅞	55½	55½
1	NYC 3¾s 46	94	94	94
5	NYC cv 3¼s 52	59¾	59¾	59¾
1	NYC & HR 3½s 97	79¾	79¾	79¾
1	NYC & HR 4s 42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
18	NYChi & St L 4½s 78	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
14	N Y Connect3½s 65	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	NY Dock Co 4s 51	62	62	62
2	NY G El H&P 4s 49	115½	115½	115½
2	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29	29	29
7	NYNH&H 3½s '54	24¾	24¾	24¾
4	NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	25	25	25
2	Nor Am Co 3½s '49	104½	104½	104½
14	Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	64⅞	64⅞
10	Nor Pac 3s 2047	57¾	57¾	57¾
4	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50½	50½	50½
5	Nor Pac 4s '97	74½	74¼	74¼
2	Pac Gas & El 3s '70	104½	104½	104½
2	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111¼	111¼	111¼
4	Pac Mo 2d 5s '38	88¾	88	88¾
5	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
4	Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	103	103	103
6	Pere Marq 5s 56	77¼	77⅛	77¼
1	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1	Philippine Ry 4s 37	6	6	6
5	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104½	104½	104½
5	Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	62½	62½	62½
20	Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	62¾	62⅝	62¾
2	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83½	83	83
3	Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	105	105	105
1	Rio Gr West 1st4s39	43	43	43
3	RI Ark & La4½s34	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
5	Rutland 1st 4½s 41	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	StLIM&S&SRfG 33	73¾	73⅝	73⅝
10	St LL S F 5s 50 B	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
10	St L S F 4½s 78	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
24	St LL C F 4s 50 A	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
10	St L S F 4s 50A ct	14½	14½	14½
1	St L SW 5s 52	29	29	29
4	St L SW 2nd 4s 89	49½	49½	49½
2	SA&A Pass 4s 43	95	95	95
27	Shell Un 2½s 54	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
13	Sou Pac 4½s 68	51	51	51
1	So Pac rfg 4s 55	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
3	So Pac ctf 4s 49	49	49	49
1	So Pac 3¾s 46	68½	68½	68½
5	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	53¾	53¾	53¾
2	South Ry gen 6s 56	81	81	81
3	South Ry cn 5s 94	61⅝	61&	61⅝
1	South Ry Mem 5s 96	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1	Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105½	105½	105½
1	Studebaker cv 6s 45	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3	T C I & RR 5s 51	124	124	124
3	Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4	Tex & Pac 5s 77B	69	69	69
2	Tex & Pac 5s 78 C	68¾	68¾	68¾
7	T Ss L & W 4s 50	80	80	80
2	Union Oil Cal 3s 59	105¼	105⅛	105¼
1	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111¾	111¾	111¾
10	US Steel 2.40s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Wabash 1st 5s 39	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
5	Wabash 2d 5s 39	19¾	19¾	19¾
1	Wabash 3s 52 D	13	13	13
9	Wabash 5s 76 B	13⅛	13	13⅛
3	Westn Md 5½s '77a	103	103	103
1	Westn Md 4s '52	93¼	93¼	93¼
2	Western Un 5s '51	82½	82⅛	82⅛
2	Western Un 5s '60	82	82	82
5	Wheel Stl 3½s '66	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Wilson&Co 4s '55	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Young S&T3¼s '60	102	102	102

Foreign Bonds

5	Argentine 4½s'48	84¾	84½	84½
1	Argentine 4½s '71	73¾	73¾	73¾
1	Brazil 8s '41	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	Brazil 6½s '26-57	17	17	17
4	Brazil 6½s '27-57	17	17	17
5	Buen A 4¾s 78	50¾	50¾	50¾
2	Canada 5s 52	102	101⅞	101⅞
1	Canada 4s 60	99½	99½	99½
1	Canada 3¼s 61	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
1	Canada 3s 67	87½	87½	87½
1	ChileMtgBk6s61asd	11	11	11
1	Chile 7s 42 asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	35½	35½	35½
8	GerGov 5½s '65	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5	Ger Gov 6s '49	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
9	Japan 6½s '54	75	75	75
1	Met Water 5½s '50	62	62	62
2	Orient Dev 6s '53	43½	43½	43½
22	Panama 3¼sA'94 st	56½	56	56
2	Pernambuco 7s '47	73¼	73¼	73¼
2	Rio de Jan 8s '46	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	8¼	8¼	8¼
2	Tokyo City 5s '52	20¾	20¾	20¾
6	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	43¼	43	43
8	Ujigawa El P 7s '45	90	90	90
3	Yokohama 6s '61	50	50	50

Total today, $23,000; previous day, 7,248,550; week ago, 2,982,550; year ago, 1,772,000; two years ago, 1,524,000; Jan. 1 to date 1,119,887,875; year ago, 864,259,500; two years ago, 856,748,375.

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
50	Alum Co Am (2g)	111½	111½	111½
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	110¾	110¾	110¾
600	Am Cyan B (6.60)	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞
50	Am2&E pf (4¾)	107¾	107¾	107¾
100	Ang-Wupp (.05e)	⅞	⅞	⅞
25	Asso Brew Can (½g)	11	11	11
300	Atlas Ply (1½)	16½	16½	16½
100	Beech Aire	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
700	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
800	Braz Tr L & P	6	5⅞	6
30	Bridg Mach pf	40½	40½	40½
10	Car P&L $7 pf (7)	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
30	Cen NY P pf (5)	85½	84¼	84¼
1500	Cessna Aire (.70g)	5⅞	5½	5⅝
100	Claude Neon Lts	⅞	⅞	⅞
1800	Colum O&G	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Comp ShM vtc (1)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200	Cooper-Bess	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	Creole Pet (½a)	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
100	Crocker-Wh El M	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Crown C Pet (.10e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Det Paper Prod	¼	¼	¼
200	Crown C Pet (.10e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	El Bond & Sh	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	57	57	57
400	Emerson Elec (10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
75	Emp G&E 8% pf	103	102	103
125	Emp G&F 7% pf	100½	100	100
20	Fire As Ph

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid Service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD—Now open. Where adults may really enjoy themselves—a cultured and refined informality; all modern conveniences; same management as Leelanau For Boys. Box 30. William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR RENT—New Cape Cod Cottage, Fosters Rd. at Seapines; $375 season. Dining room with fireplace; garage; 4 bedrooms. Address Seapines School, Brewster, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

RELIABLE woman for housework in country home with modern conveniences; permanent position; Christian Scientist preferred. Reply by letter giving experience, wages expected. MRS. COVELL, R. F. D., Hurlock, Maryland.

REAL ESTATE

W. H. BALLARD COMPANY
Realtors, Building Managers
45 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Liberty 6640
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif YO 5151
WESTERN RANCHES
HOWARD A. HART
111 E. Kiowa St. Colorado Springs, Colo.

ROOMS TO LET

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Beautiful, sunny studio type; priv. bath and entrance, new furnishing; patio and flowers, UNUSUAL; kitchen privileges, garage. 1016 S. Hayworth. Wy. 0136.

SUMMER BOARD

THE COUNTRY HOUSE, Mattapoisett, Mass., on Buzzards Bay—Rooms with private baths, meals; bathing, fishing, sailing; cottages for summer; heated houses for rent; selected clientele.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

APTS., Back Bay, 6 rooms, heated, modern; 48 Falmouth St., opposite The Christian Science Mother Church. Apply MISS LAMKEN, 608 Province Building, Cap. 1524.

AT MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—A charming apartment of 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette and garden; available for the year around. Please apply at Brick Path Shop, 137 Washington St., Telephone Marblehead 1004.

17 MONMOUTH COURT, Brookline, Mass., near Carlton and Beacon Streets—3 and 4-room apartments in new building; every improvement; selected tenants. See Superintendent on premises Lon. 6540.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 2-3-4 Rooms
Fireplace; Electric refrigerators; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $45 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 Rooms
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $37-$75. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

Government Men Attention!
Washington Apartments
135 Washington St., Brighton
Boston. 25 min to Down Town
Redecorated and beautifully furn
Two room kit-dinettes, free parking.
PHILIP DAVIS, Mgr., Sta 2777, Alg. 9230

JERSEY CITY, N. J., 104 Glenwood Avenue—For July and August only, a 2½-room apartment, cool, comfortable, completely furnished; rent reasonable. Apply superintendent of building Miss Kathleen Norman, 11 Hockeborn Avenue, Auburn, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—July 8 to Sept. 2, to sublet in exclusive section near Harvard Square, 3-room apartment; fireplace, Frigidaire, etc.; price reasonable; references exchanged. Telephone Tro. 6284 or Tro. 9240.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LEXINGTON KENNELS
Dogs boarded, day, week or month; the best of care and food; 40 years' experience; pointer and setter puppies for sale. VINTON W. MASON, 22 Woodland Rd., Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lexington 0534.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

EXCELLENT care and board given children; sub-normal considered; country home. Box M-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

Cape Cod—CRAIGVILLE—Furn., cottage, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, all mod. conveniences; in pines near beach; from now until Sept. 5; $425 Chester Bearse, Centerville, Mass., Tel. Hyannis 68-R.

ROCKPORT, MASS.—Spotless, comfortable cottages near ocean; all conveniences; $200 up. C. F. CLEAVES, 117 Granite St. Tel. 779.

FOR RENT, log cabin in pines on large pond, Andover, Mass.; attractive, quiet location; Mystic 5785-J. Weekdays 5:30 to 7 p. m.

ATTRACTIVE and completely furn. 8-room cottage; 2 baths, large porch, elec. light, frig., garage; fine location; seen by appointment. The Service Bureau, Ken. 4033 (Boston).

COUNTRY BOARD

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y. — Pleasant home; large, airy rms.; mod. comforts, Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod; moderate rates.

DOGS FOR SALE

GREAT DANE PUPPIES
10 weeks old, harlequin or black; registered. MARTIN, 786 Broadway, Saugus, Mass.

FARMS FOR SALE

FINE FARM, 100 acres, good buildings, 1000 ft. shore front on beautiful China Lake. Write CLARE JONES, China, Maine.

GARAGES

HONESDALE, PA., ROUTE 6
Gammell's Garage, 1030 Main St., Tel. 52
Supplies—Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline Pontiac Cars

HELP WANTED

MARRIED COUPLE, Protestant, without children, for cook, utility man for outdoor work. Box X-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ASSEMBLY and scraper hands, tool makers, lathe, boring mill, planer and shaper operators, with at least 5 years' experience in the machine tool industry; must be U. S. citizens, no age limit; 9-hour day, 54-hour week; give full details in first letter, or call at employment office, AUTOMATIC MACHINERY MFG. CORP., 113 East Washington Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

STEREOTYPERS experienced, preferably in newspaper work; state experience, age and religion Box L-22 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRUCK DRIVER familiar with Boston streets and accustomed to loading trucks; state religion, age and experience. Box L-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXCLUSIVE millinery studio in Atlanta, Georgia, wants experienced milliner capable of designing; state experience and age. Box J-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MASS. CONGENIAL YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER—Cape Cod, in July: Maine in August; experienced cook and general housework, small family. Write Mrs. J. L. Miller, So. Duxbury, Mass. stating references and salary, or phone Duxbury 143.

WANTED—Mature woman, widow or single, trained and capable for administrative position (matron) in non-sectarian home for the aged in Boston, by Sept. 1st; state full particulars previous experience, references and photo. Box J-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED — Experienced bookkeeper-typist; give age, training and experience when applying. Box J-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED — Experienced telephone operator and receptionist for busy board in large high grade office; give age, marital status, experience and references when applying. Box J-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

VICINITY of Melrose, Mass.—Lady with car and time available twice a week to drive another lady. Tel. Melrose 3643, Mon. afternoons.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA. — Home for rest, study, attention; meals optional. 27 N. W. 24 Avenue. Phone 41882.

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda; room board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLE
BROOKLINE, MASS
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License, 15 Mason Terrace, Long. 1000.

Local Classified (Continued)

HOUSES FOR SALE

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—9-room one-family house, good condition, 33000 ft. land, splendid garden, shrubs, fruit, flowers; price reasonable. 63 Kenton Rd., Tel. Arnold 1373.

LIFETIME Opportunity! Own a home on Long Island's smart North Shore, overlooking the Sound. Private bathing beach—boating, bathing, fishing. Substantially constructed. All conveniences. $3,250, moderate down payment, $25 month, including interest. "The Terraces," Rocky Point (near Port Jefferson). Routes 25-25A. Owner, 25 West 74th, N.Y.C. TRafalgar 7-3711.

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Cosy home, quiet, residential section; living rm., fireplace, dining rm., linen closet, 2 chambers, 2 porches, kitchen; garden; garage. Tro. 6528.

FOR RENT—9-room duplex house; 2 fireplaces, parking, quiet, residential section, 3 min. to train or bus; rent $80. Tel. Asp. 2883 (Mass.).

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to buy modern 7-room house in the Wellesleys; desirable neighborhood. Post Office Box, Wellesley 64.

JEWELERS

BIRTHSTONE for July, Ruby
WIDMER, 31 West Street, Boston, LIB. 3917
JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEASE AND FURNISHINGS

BOSTON, MASS.—For sale: Beautifully furnished and completely equipped apartment of eight rooms, suitable for a family; overlooking Fenway. Com. 9219.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 9865.

NEW LOW RATES
WANTED, full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water St., Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE part time. Phone White, LO. 5-3664 mornings—Tues., Wed., Thursday. 11 W. 42nd, Suite 1959, N. Y. C.

ORGANISTS WANTED

SUBSTITUTE ORGANIST wanted for Christian Science Church near N. Y. C.; must be member of Christian Science Church. Write Box F-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

G. W. COOLBROTH & CO.
Outside-inside painting. Paperhanging
11 Windsor Rd., W. Somerville Mass. Pro 4414
Go anywhere in the Metropolitan District.

PAYING GUESTS

PYNELIS, Andover, Maine—A mansion retreat, high elevation, situated amid tall pines, overlooking ELLIS RIVER from whence its name; lovely quiet; excellent food; guests limited; prices $18, $21, $25 per week. For information write Mrs. Susan Mills Titus.

PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, "confidential," 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURREE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
12 Roval Street, Watertown, Mass
Tel. Wat. 6766

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 1711A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 8630

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Restricted house, large piazzas, shade trees; dining room or tray service optional; conveyance to services. Lon. 9034.

ROOMS TO LET

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aston-Manor, 41 Church St.—Rooms with or without meals; close to business section and churches. Phone 3513.

BOSTON—Well-furnished attractive rooms for permanents or transients; every home comfort; also 2-room suite for 2 or 3 people; 5 minutes to The Christian Science Mother Church. Com. 8534.

BOSTON, 40 Hereford St.—Clean, comfortable single and double rooms in guest house of refinement; also 3-room apartment.

BOSTON, 348 BEACON ST.—River view, transient and permanent guests; parking; Com. 7944, Near The Christian Science Mother Church.

BOSTON, MASS., 398 Marlborough Street—Room with private bath, also single rooms; transients accommodated.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Large, clean, airy rooms off Harvard Street at Coolidge Corner; regular and overnight guests; parking. Longwood 9067.

N. Y. C., 514 W. 114th (Apt. 42)—Overlooking campus; comfortable home, kitchen privileges; women; $4.50-$8. Mornings—evenings, KING.

VISITING N. Y. C.?—$1.00 daily, double $1.50. Private shower, private kitchenette, refrigeration; $12.50. 925 West End (105th). Irma Thompson.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ERIE, PA. — Good opportunity for women selling Avon Products on commission. Write 817 Commerce Bldg.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED Houseworker-Cook (Colored) wishes work; city or country; Protestant. Write Box H-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SPECIALIST of wide experience with undergriveliged children desires to take full charge of daughter needing special consideration; free to travel; references exchanged. Box L-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN experienced in housekeeping and business office routine desires work; excellent driver, go anywhere. Protestant. Write Box M-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, Protestant, desires position in home; part-time housework and part-time secretarial work. E. K., 26 Roosevelt Street, Norwalk, Conn.

CHILDREN—A lady highly recommends experienced, practical American Protestant; expert in home management; qualified for complete charge, splendid for professional parents or motherless home; go anywhere. Asp. 9590, Box J-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

THE HILLSIDE, HOLDERNESS, N. H. Overlooking Little Squam Lake; bathing, fishing, tennis, mountain scenery; all modern improvements; home cooking; select clientele; weekly rate, $19 to $23. Booklet. B. C. ELLIS, Prop.

IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE GREEN MOUNTAINS, this old time Inn gives quiet welcome Own garden, crackerjack cook; peaceful village From $18 weekly. The Tavern, Grafton, Vermont. Kingsley A. Perry, owner-manager.

ROTHESAY, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA
Spend your vacation on gentleman's small estate near Bay of Fundy, where you can enjoy fishing, boating, golfing, picnicking, swimming, tennis; finest view in New Brunswick; excellent food; accommodations available for one or two couples; rates very reasonable; references exchanged. MR. JOHN MORRIS ROBINSON, Stoneycroft.

SPEND your vacation or week ends at SOUTHFIELD POINT CLUB, Stamford-on-Sound, Conn. Phone 3-1856. Commuting, $25 weekly.

VINTON LODGE, situated on Lake Seymour; new modern lodge, cottage for 6, cottage for 3; home-cooked food, fresh vegetables; bathing, boating, fishing, croquet; couples preferred; weekly rate $25; select clientele. Mrs. Ada Dent Vinton, Morgan, Vt.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED

SUMMER HOME on farm for girl 14 with Christian Science family; references. Box J-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER HOMES

REXHAME, Marshfield, Mass.—For rent, furn. summer home; 5 bedrooms and bath, living room and dining room with fireplaces, hardwood floors throughout; kitchen, lavatory, porches, garage; spacious lot with own 800-ft. sandy beach. Tel. Lowell 8861 or call at Runel's Cottage, Rexhame.

SUMMER RENTALS

LAKE OSCAWANA, N. Y.—For sale or rent; charming furnished 4 room cottage; all imps. E. ODELL, 172 Westchester Ave., Crestwood, N. Y. Tel. Tuckahoe 1854.

Local Classified (Continued)

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 mo.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

THUMB INDEXING

TRIAL of Rapid Page Finder Method proves its importance to students of Christian Science in their lesson study. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Dist., Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS W. ANTON 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3306—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—5-7 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

White Dairy Co.
Since 1912
Dial 4-3359

621 SO. 27TH STREET

SAVAGE'S
BAKERY
Finest Variety of Bakery Goods
DELIVERY SERVICE
Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave.
PHONE 7-9180

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
Also
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
PHONE 3-6227

MOBILE

GAS APPLIANCE CO.
19 North Conception Street
BELMONT 3068
Gas Appliances — Electrical Appliances
Natural and Butane — Refrigerators
Butane Gas — and Radios
Systems

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

MRS. PRENTISS TROTTER

Exclusive Millinery
Bridal Veils
453 Government St., Mobile, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit **Sears** New
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave., Through to Monroe

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

CORAL GABLES

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Circle
Phone 4-2820
Anna L. Barlow

WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers In
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS
AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

La Salle
CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
2329 Le Jeune Road Tel. 4-9717
We Call for and Deliver

CORAL GABLES
GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

ALMA Sanchez HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

DODGE and PLYMOUTH

Specializing in
Service
at Moderate Prices
TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVE. PHONE 4-7611

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

Enjoy
FOREMOST
Pasteurized Milk
Telephone 480
Daytona Beach, Florida

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Summer Prices
Now in Effect
700 N. Andrews Ave. Phone 267

Lauderdale Abstract & Guaranty Title Co.
Abstracts—Title Insurance
and General Insurance
227 So. Andrews Ave. J. D. Bryan, Mgr.

FORT MYERS

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc.
Everything for your Lawn
and Garden
Our Service is Free
Phone 400 1305 McGregor Blvd.

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, China and
Glassware
Gas and Electrical Appliances
FIRST ST. at BROADWAY
Phone 32

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UNDERWOOD
JEWELERS
We sell only Nationally Advertised merchandise of the better quality
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

F. P. CROMWELL
23 Hogan Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

IT PAYS TO SHOP
at
PENNEY'S
Where Quality Merchandise is sold at Reasonable Prices
J. C. PENNEY COMPANY, INC.

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32465 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK
PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

PACIFIC LUMBER & SHINGLE CO.
PHONE 2-3163

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami
72 N. E. 1st St.
Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach
1432 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5-2680

Modern, Tropical, Colonial
FURNITURE
Complete Line of Nationally Advertised Furniture and Bedding
Shull Furniture Co.
763 S. W. EIGHTH ST. Tel. 3-1169
Used Furniture Accepted as Part Payment

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Fancy and Plain
ICE CREAMS
ROY J. SCHNEIDER
1801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 2-3868

LLOYD PRINTING INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 2-4743

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1132 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

FLORIDA
DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

SONNY & MAC
(Cities Service)
Super SERVICE STATION
Washing—Polishing—Lubrication
Tires—Batteries
EXPERT MECHANIC
2905 S. W. 8th Street Phone 4-9361

MIAMI, FLA.
Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades
The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

EVERGLADES BATTERY CO.
Distributors of
KELLY Springfield TIRES
Prestolite Batteries
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
1901 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-7532

McFARLAND
AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

BERT'S
GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

GULF PRODUCTS — GULF — TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two
Complete Food Stores
to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue
New Work Phone 3-1380

RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
837 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

COLLINS GROCERY, Inc.
In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

Pine Shampoo and
Finger Wave $1.25
Royal Salon de Beaute
7105 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-3054

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Roly CRAFT
Erma E. Fitzpatrick says
SIGNS
1734 S. W. 8th St. Tel. 2-4934

FRED W. HOSEA
President and General Manager
Hart Hardware Co.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N. E. FIRST STREET

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-5822

MIAMI BEACH

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 6-2011
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVA MILLER, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

Gasoline and — Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
REDFERN'S SERVICE STATION
1601 ALTON ROAD Phone 5-9381
"Service as You Like It"

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
ON NORMANDY ISLE
Breakfast—Luncheon
Dinner
Finest Foods Served
Opposite Monument Tel. 6-9112

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ECONOMY EXTERMINATORS
TRULY NOLEN—FLOYD MANKER
Insects, Termites and Rodents Controlled
Miami: Tel. 3-5250
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

ORLANDO

ORLANDO
Steam Laundry
Central Florida's Only Certified Dry Cleaners
PHONE 3176
WINTER PARK 100

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

O'NEAL-BRANCH CO., Inc.
Office Supplies and Equipment
Desks, Chairs, Typewriters
Artists' Materials
39-41 EAST PINE STREET

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER
ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT
& GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343 2 to 4 p. m. Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Draperies Furniture
THE
JANE WITTMER STUDIO
Featuring a Complete Decorating and Furnishing Service
Member American Institute of Decorators
400 North Beach Drive Phone 5323

DONEGAN
CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-300
Clearwater 5-4301

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete
Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
805-809 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1234 939 5TH AVE.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD., PHONE 9489

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cts.
2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

Ponce De Leon Beauty Shoppe
Established 1927 VE 9281
Aerogene permanents are the latest, light, cool and comfortable. We invite you to try one.
517 Ponce de Leon Ave.
Mrs. Wyndel J. Evans, Owner
(We try to please)

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH
SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blum's INDIVIDUAL *Laundry*
AND
DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

PUTZEL ELECTRIC CO.
When you need Electrical Work, Fixtures, Fans, Supplies and Appliances
CALL
PUTZEL ELECTRIC CO.

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

The South's Leading
BRIDE STORE
MAIER & BERKELE, Inc.
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
113 BULL STREET
Jewelers to the South for 53 Years

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE
& STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

Distinctive
"Skyland Fashions"
Exclusively at
IVEY'S
Asheville, North Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
No Job Too Large or Too Small—Each and Every One Is Appreciated
DIAL 3-5191

Julian's
LAUNDRY AND CLEANING
Morehead at Dilworth Road
20% Discount Cash and Carry
"Individual Attention to Every Bundle"

GREENSBORO

Dicks Laundry Company
Launderers and
Cleaners
328-332 East Market St.

SEE NEXT PAGE

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's numbered address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SWITZERLAND—LAUSANNE
Quiet house, pleasant surroundings especially for those needing experienced care. State license.
Mlle. Jeanne Capt
Avenue Secretan 7.

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

Lagersons SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

Switzerland

AARAU

M. Hunz
CORSETS
WÄSCHE - STRÜMPFE
RATHAUSGASSE 17 Underwear—Stockings

BASEL

Uhren-Spezialhaus
KURT GEISTERT
Gegr. 1891
Elisabethenstrasse 15. Tel. 2.75.06
(WATCHES)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.48

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel 22770
(Provisions)

JOS. LEHMANN
Traiteur und Delikatessen
Spalenburg 14 Tel. 2.00.80
(Caterer)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Parfumerie
HANS KINDLER
(5% Rabattmarken)
17 Marktgasse 17
Beauty and Cosmetic Products

Sie wenden sich mit Erfolg an den Spezialisten für Mass-Schuhe und Einlagen. Tel. 3.26.36
E. SCHULZE-KRÖPFLI
Wallgasse 6, Berne.
(Shoes to measure)

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 21
(Bakery)

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfrees Speiserestaurant Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

Schuhhaus Schneider
Bernois Lion S.A.
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

KOLONIALWAREN
Frau F. Dürig-Frank
Mein Prinzip preiswerte Ware in anerkannter Qualität
MOSERSTRASSE 52 TEL. 3.58.30
(Groceries)

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in
The Christian Science Monitor
or answer a
Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

daheim
Restful sleep in the center of the city! Comfortable rooms from Fr. 3.50. Excellent Menus from Fr. 1 upwards.
Alkoholfreies Restaurant, Zeughausgasse, Berne

Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Delivery to your house
TEL. 2.35.47

BUY YOUR FLOWERS in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ

Installations—Geschäft
für moderne sanitäre Anlagen
Zentralheizungen
GOTTFR. ROHRBACH
Mittelstrasse 16
(SANITARY INSTALLATION)

KOLONIALWAREN
FRAU MÜHLEMANN-GERTSCH
Täglich frische Eier, Butter und Käse
Höheweg 10
(Groceries, Eggs, Butter, Cheese)

CONFISERIE RYSER
Confectionery
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen
Biscomes de Berne

BIEL

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

HOLZ
KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
W. Wyssbrod
Tel. 33.87
COAL

Stets frische Gemüse und Früchte
Grosse Auswahl in erstklassigen Konserven
H. STIRNEMANN
28 Kanalgasse Tel. 47.36
(GREENGROCER)

Molkerei A. Hauri
Milchprodukte
Dairy
Gerberkäse
Tel. 44.78 Privat 28.25

EPICERIE
E. PLÜSS-STETTLER
43 Unterer Quai
Produkte von
Steuri, Wernli, Ritz Erismann
GROCERS

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANK

Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
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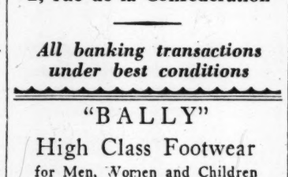

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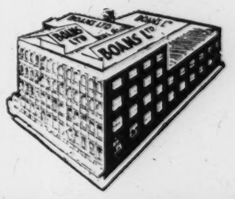

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

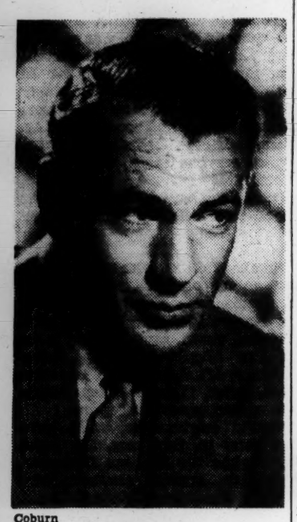
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Adventure in Washington (Columbia)—Story of the Senate page boys in Washington, with a Senator and a girl reporter helping to straighten out a hard-boiled youngster. Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce have the two adult roles, and Gene Reynolds plays the part of the youngster. Samuel S. Hinds, Ralph Morgan, Vaughan Glaser. Adults and young people.

Billy the Kid (MGM)—Fictionalized account of the title character, setting forth his semi-conversion to the forces of law and order engaged in driving cattle rustlers out of the Southwest, how he shot down the villains and was himself killed by a former pal. Handsome Technicolor photography seems more satisfying than the story. Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy, Ian Hunter, Mary Howard, Gene Lockhart, Lon Chaney, Jr. Adults and mature young people.



Coburn

Gary Cooper

I'll Wait for You (MGM)—Story about a criminal from the city who reforms under the combined influence of the country and a pretty girl on the farm where he takes refuge. Robert Sterling, Marsha Hunt, Virginia Weidler, Paul Kelly, Fay Holden, Henry Travers, and Don Costello. — Adults and young people.

Red Army on the March (Artkino)—Two Russian films in the documentary style; one of them, "Soviet Frontiers on the Danube," recounts from the Soviet point of view the occupation of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina; the other, "The Red Army," sets forth views of Russian troops and their training.—Adults and young people.

Sergeant York (Warner)—Admirable film biography about the Tennessee mountaineer who became a World War hero despite his religiously based objections to warfare. The drama is mainly one of struggle within as the hero seeks to reconcile his beliefs with his country's call to service. But nothing of the shock of warfare is spared in recounting his military valor. Throughout its writing, direction, and acting the film bears the stamp of authenticity. Gary Cooper, Walter Brennan Joan Leslie, Margaret Wycherly, Stanley Ridges, George Tobias, Ward Bond, June Lockhart, Noah Beery, Jr., Clem Bevans, Dickie Moore, Robert Porterfield.—Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family—"The Big Store," "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary."

Adults and Young People—"Citizen Kane," "Nice Girl?" "Penny Serenade," "Road to Zanzibar," "The Devil and Miss Jones," "Fantasia," "Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe," "So Ends Our Night," "Arizona," "Hudson's Bay," "Night Train."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife."

Brevities

Detroit News: The contract with the C. I. O. is, perhaps, the biggest surprise from Dearborn since Henry brought out the Model A in more than one color.

Detroit News: Have things been straightened out for the prairie high school miss who asked, "If it's Unoccupied France, where did the people go?"

Los Angeles Times: "I see by the paper that women now control 75 per cent of the nation's income spending," said a voice on the bus. "That leaves 25 per cent unaccounted for."

Current Events Test

Answers

1. William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, director of the OPM, issued an emergency appeal which urged consumers to conserve electricity to make more power available for the production of aluminum.
2. Gas generated artificially from charcoal or wood chips now operate the gasoline motors.
3. Di Maggio broke Willie Keeler's all-time major league record of hitting in 44 consecutive contests in 1897.
4. Prime Minister Churchill has declined to give any explanation of this change, but it has been asserted in Australian quarters that an important factor in moving Wavell was Australian dissatisfaction with his conduct of recent campaigns.
5. No: neither enemy action nor storm has caused the loss of a single ship in the heavy civil and military air traffic over the Atlantic, according to British sources.
6. The total includes 1,760,046 officers and men in the army, navy and air forces.
7. Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, reports a serious shortage of shipbuilding, aircraft, and machine shop workers.
8. The Soviet Premier while admitting heavy Russian losses stated: "Hitler's army will be beaten like those of Napoleon and Kaiser Wilhelm. . . . History shows that invincible armies do not exist and never have existed."
9. Japan announces that her course will be kept secret from the world until action alone discloses it.
10. Yes; the squadron in its first big flight on July 3 downed three German planes, damaged two others in a daylight drive over Northern France.

Peaceful Territory

Monitor Camera Club from Sigmund Sameth, New York City

No wonder this tourist scratches his head in bewilderment. This unusual signboard near Fryeburg, Maine, seems to advertise a League of Nations. Actually the names listed are all Maine towns and hamlets within motoring distance.

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from A. M. Tredwell, Youngstown, Ohio

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on June 21:

"Cut versus Putt"
Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.

"TEEtering 'Twixt Mower and Mashie"
M. Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Dilemma"
Samuel M. Shagaloff, Los Angeles.

"All Work and No Play Makes Jack a Dull Boy"
Jessie M. Rice, Plainville, Conn., Maude L. Noble, Concord, Mass.; Leita W. Reeve, Kenwood, N. Y.

"Cut or Slice"
Inez B. Griswold, Estes Park, Colo.

"The Cutter or the Putter"
Kathleen Starnes, Seattle; P. B. Wesson, Rochester, N. Y.

"Work or Play"
Fred M. Arnold, Germantown, Pa.; Antoinette Babson, George E. Boynton, Chicago; Mary Bourn, Whittier, Calif.; Gertrude H. Eldredge, Adrian, Mich.; Barbara Foster, Portland, Maine; A. E. Horman, New York; Isabella Hotchkiss, Fox Lake, Wis.; Nell Isaacson, Santa Ana, Calif.; Margaret M. Lindwall, St. Louis; Richard L. Long, Newton, Mass.; Marion H. Sanborn, Columbus, Ohio; Richard W. Scanland, Santa Barbara, Calif.; E. A. Smith, Washington, D. C.; Bessie D. Soule, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Laszlo Szsak, Springfield, Mass.; Mary Ann Williams, Hartford, Conn.; Merle Davidson, Chilliwack, B. C.; Hannah Krane, Portland, Ore.

"Deferred Pleasure"
Kathryn F. Golliday, Chicago.

"Between Love and Duty"
Jane B. Allen, Longmeadow, Mass.; Harry A. Collins, Montclair, N. J.; Nelle H. Hall, Seattle; A. J. Ulman, Oil City, Pa.

"A Short Cut to the Fairway"
Harriet Mansfield, New Haven, Conn.

A Verse for Today . . .

And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose.—Rom. 8:28.

[Readers are invited to send in their favorite Bible verse.]

Vocations

Mirrors

One day a young man called at the door to inquire if we had any mirrors which were spotted or streaked and in need of re-silvering. He promised to make them look like new for fifty cents a square foot and would do the work on the premises. We let him work in the cellar and gave him an old, scarred mirror—one which had been in the attic for years. He set to work removing the old silvering and afterward applied a new coat—a material similar to paint. After this was dry (it dried almost instantly) he applied a coat of black paint to the back of mirror. For $1 we had a new mirror and were much pleased! He said that he gets work wherever he goes!—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Japanese Moviegoers

Attendance at motion pictures in Japan increased last year despite Government opposition to amusements, the Department of Commerce reports.

Daily Quotation

Faith, mighty faith the promise sees
And rests on that alone;
Laughs at impossibilities,
And says it shall be done.

—Charles Wesley

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. Why have the people in the South been urged to cut down on their use of electricity?

2. Despite the fact that Sweden has no gasoline there are 50,000 trucks, passenger cars, and busses traveling over the country's highways. What type of fuel is being used?

3. What long standing major league baseball record was broken July 2 by Joe Di Maggio?

4. In the recent shakeup in the command of Britain's middle eastern forces Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck replaced Sir Archibald Wavell. Has any explanation been given for this sudden shift?

5. Have any of the bombers flown across the Atlantic to Britain been lost in transit?

6. How many men are now included in the armed forces of the United States?

7. In what three branches of the national defense program is there a serious shortage of workers?

8. What has Stalin to say about the invincibility of the German Army?

9. Japan has announced that she has decided her course in the Russo-German war. What decision did she arrive at?

10. Has the RAF's Eagle squadron, made up of American volunteers, participated in the recent raids on German-occupied territory?

(Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page.)

In Lighter Vein

Frankly Speaking

The teacher at the village school was leaving and was being presented with a clock and a purse.

The vicar, who was presenting these, said: "The contents of the purse will in time disappear, but this clock will never go."—Tit-Bits.

Indication

"What makes you think he's an efficiency expert?"

"Well, he always waits to make up a four before passing through a revolving door."

Sound Effects

"She's the image of her mother."

"Yes, a talking picture."—Grit.

"They say our bugler used to be in vaudeville!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Narrow Way

Youngstown, Ohio

"Narrow is the way that leadeth unto life."

Too many people have thought the Scripture said, "Narrow is the life!" So, in seeking a broad life, they have chosen a "broad way." But only the "way" is narrow. The Christian life is broad, abundant, rich, full, and free.

There is a man in our midst who has walked in a narrow way for a long time. A narrow way of personal conviction of the ultimate triumph of right. He walked this way almost alone. A few faithful friends walked with him. There was a time when a place in which to work was needed—a friend gave a garage. Times when money was needed—friends came forth. Hours which cried out for encouragement, love, loyalty brought a faithful "Martha" who was also a trusted "Mary" to his side to care for and preside over the household band. Wintry days when marketing was difficult—friends provided transportation. In the heat of severe trials more aid was an imminent need. A friend offered the deed to his home to help.

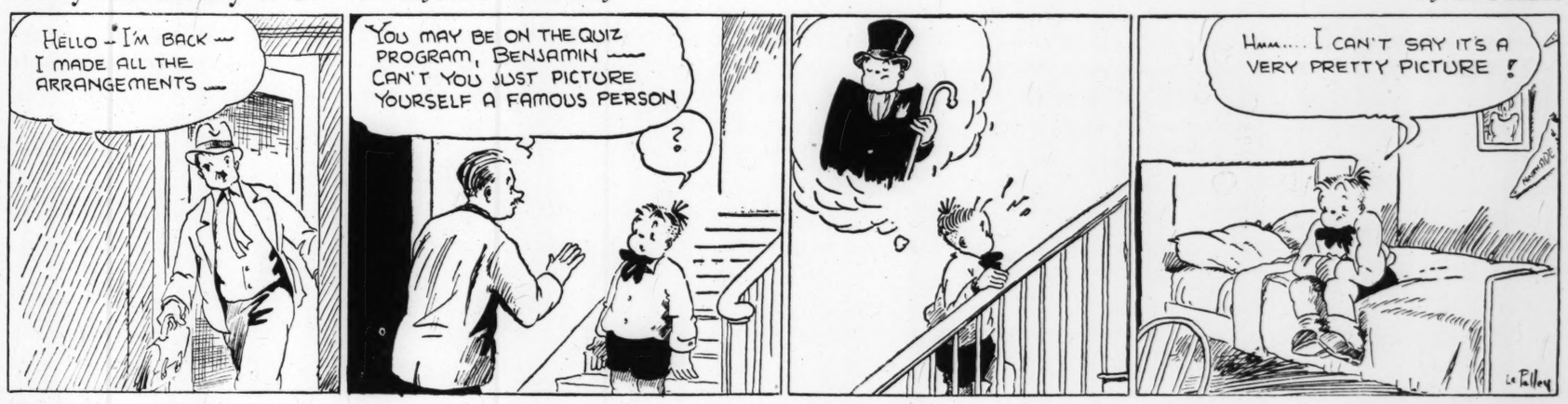
One day, the narrow way widened into an abundant life. A man remembered a friend. He recalled the one who long ago gave a garage—one who is now employed to fire boilers in a store. To him he gave a gift that has already paid several hundred dollars and promises many more in years to come. The friends who proffered hand, home, and heart were richly rewarded. Everyone, near and far, shared in the beneficence.

Letters returned. Touchingly they told of the help this man's liberality had been. A business was saved for a woman struggling alone to care for a family. Warm clothing, coal, necessary bills paid for some older cousins brought a tender expression of gratitude. Another told of a "fairy story" that came true. Dark clouds rolled away when the wand called "sharing" waved over the land, for

"We must share, if we would keep
That blessing from above;
They cease to have who cease to give:
Such is the law of Love."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Or Maybe It's Too Pretty!*

By Le Pelley


HELLO — I'M BACK — I MADE ALL THE ARRANGEMENTS —
YOU MAY BE ON THE QUIZ PROGRAM, BENJAMIN — CAN'T YOU JUST PICTURE YOURSELF A FAMOUS PERSON
?
NO
HMM.... I CAN'T SAY IT'S A VERY PRETTY PICTURE !

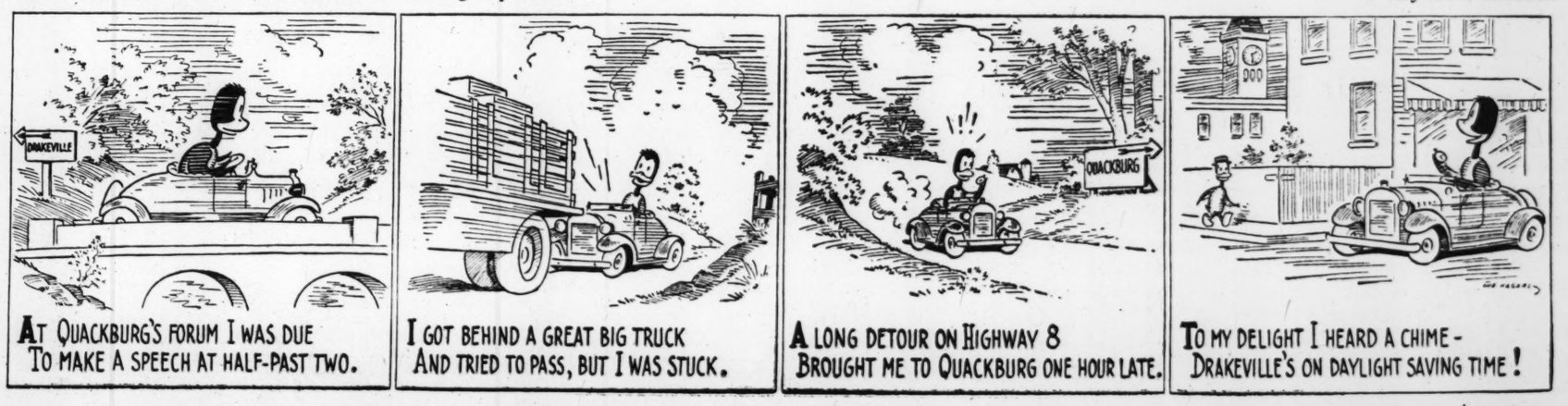
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Full of Bones, That Would Make a Grand Addition to My Do g House!*

By Rodgers

I noticed a new addition to Uncle George's barn today and asked ol' Jerry what it was for-
"Why, that's a silo," he wagged. "That's to be filled with food for the cattle-"
Just then I noticed that the Boss was looking at the silo too —
"Oh, boy!" I said to myself -
"I hope he's thinking the same thing I am!"

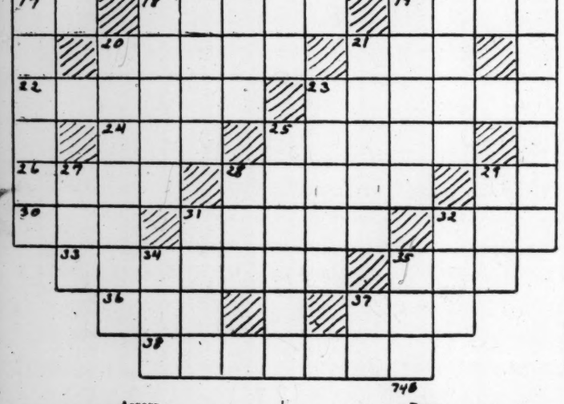
The Adventures of Waddles—*Making Up Time*

By The Hagers


DRAKEVILLE
QUACKBURG
AT QUACKBURG'S FORUM I WAS DUE TO MAKE A SPEECH AT HALF-PAST TWO.
I GOT BEHIND A GREAT BIG TRUCK AND TRIED TO PASS, BUT I WAS STUCK.
A LONG DETOUR ON HIGHWAY 8 BROUGHT ME TO QUACKBURG ONE HOUR LATE.
TO MY DELIGHT I HEARD A CHIME - DRAKEVILLE'S ON DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME !

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What kind of bridge connected Asgard and Midgard?
6—Who was chief god of Babylon?
7—To marry.
9—Who is a ranger in "Die Freischuts?
10—What is trade name for metallic zinc?
13—What poet wrote "The Beggar's Opera"?
14—Expects.
15—Mire.
17—Within.
18—What is a fruit of a vine?
19—What is projecting part of a church?
20—In Great Britain, what do you call member of lowest grade of peerage?
21—What is name of a genus of rodents?
22—What French artist painted "The Song of the Lark"?
23—What is an antonym of "voluble"?
24—What is a diminutive of Edgar?
25—What substance is composed of two or more metals intimately mixed and united?
26—Tear.
28—What did Jack receive in exchange for a cow?
29—Symbol for manganese is what?
30—Pedal digit.
31—What Italian poet was exiled from Florence?
32—Female of the deer is what?
33—The harp usually has 46 what?
35—To scatter seed.
36—What was an old weight for wool?
37—To place.
38—What island was birthplace of Napolean I?

Down

1—What is first name of Beach, American novelist?
2—What is an adjective suffix?
3—What is Japanese name for Japan?
4—What birds have large heads?
5—Humid.
6—To bark at.
8—Who lost heavyweight boxing title to Gene Tunney?
9—Adult male.
10—Who was an Athenian sage and lawgiver?
11—What is an Anglo-Irish diminutive suffix?
12—In what country is the troika used (abbr.)?
13—What was first name of Stuart, American portrait painter?
14—Who is a character in opera "Salome"?
16—What composes principal mass of a tooth?
18—Matched.
19—What is a Greek wood-wind musical instrument?
20—Who sponsored Stanley's expedition to Africa to find Livingstone?
21—Who wrote "When We Were Very Young"?
23—What are thin, narrow bars of wood or metal?
25—Who was the Irish Eros?
27—What was Grecian name of Aurora?
28—What is a public proclamation or edict?
29—What is a heap or mass of hay?
31—Who was reputed founder and queen of Carthage?
32—Speck.
34—What bird is associated with Sindbad?
35—Ocean.
37—Where is Winyah Bay (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Impartiality Isn't Enough

Wasn't it Lincoln who told the story about the "impartial" wife? As we remember it, on returning home one day and finding her troublesome husband "wraslin a b'ar," she divided her encouragement quite evenly—"Go it, husband—Go it, bear—Go it, husband—Go it, bear." How like many Americans' feeling toward the German-Russian war! They applaud a blow delivered against either of the totalitarians, and rather hope that the two may destroy one another.

It's an understandable attitude. Is it a wise one? One combatant, while disliked, appears far less likely to attack the United States. Indeed Russia has been relatively non-aggressive; the Soviet's attack on Finland and its occupation of the Baltic States, Bessarabia and part of Poland, were all efforts to provide a buffer against just such a drive as that the Nazis launched on June 22. Moscow would doubtless compare these moves with American seizure of bases in Greenland.

Much as we dislike Communism, it is necessary to recognize that Russia has in twenty years shown neither the disposition nor the ability to assail the free peoples. Every blow struck by the Soviet today counts in the main struggle against Naziism as much as a blow struck by Britain. For that purpose the Russian front is worth more than the one Britain and America hoped to establish in Yugoslavia and Greece.

It may be too much to say that Nazi success in the Ukraine would weaken the cause of freedom, but plainly it would prolong and render more difficult even the Battle of the Atlantic in which America clearly recognizes a vital interest. And should Hitler gain control of Russia, Americans who never knew it was only thirty miles across the Bering Strait will be wondering about Nazi planes over Alaska.

Even those who hope to see one despotism destroy the other must hope for the weaker to stand up long enough to do important damage. They might risk a mild, "Go it, bear." For impartiality is not enough today. Men and nations cannot safely let lesser dangers or dislikes turn them aside from the main issue.

Realism in American Trade

For nearly two years the American Nations have been all but hermetically sealed within themselves for purposes of trade. If economic isolation of the Western Hemisphere ever could work, now is the time for convincing proofs. And the proofs do not come.

Certain short-range improvements due to purchases by the United States of strategic minerals, as well as other South American products, have stimulated an optimism that requires deeper examination. Some enthusiasts have gone so far as to say that an economic wall is being built around the hemisphere with American dollars.

It is true that Latin America during the first four months of this year enjoyed a surplus of $69,000,000 in the value of goods sold to the United States as against goods bought from the United States. Emphasis on this improvement underlies the greatest—and as yet unsolved—problem of inter-American trade.

This is the rub: In normal times the United States does not buy enough Latin-American produce to sustain a closed two-way trade, even if that were desirable. Bananas and other tropical produce are already bought nearly to saturation point. The test comes on wheat, corn, meat, cotton, copper, and other products of South America that compete directly with those of North America.

Argentina presents the most notable example of a South American Nation that must export wheat, meat, and corn in order to survive economically. The other Nations depend in varying degrees on competitive products.

Strategic purchases are welcome as short-term relief for South America. So are loans, provided they can be repaid out of income from future exports. But South America will ask an outlook for more durable business relations before concluding that it can safely decrease its trade ties with Europe.

Complete severance of South American trade with Europe is not possible, due to Europe's urgent need for South American products not needed by North America.

So, in a clear-cut test already two years old and bound to become more difficult if many more Argentine wheat crops pour into the bulging bins, economic isolation of the Americas is still far from being proved workable. Markets may be relieved by courageous emergency measures, but the basic duplications of products between the two continents remain.

Americans Wait to Hear—

There came a time in Britain, between the Nazi occupation of the rump state of Czechoslovakia and the invasion of Poland, when the British public no longer wanted to hear its political leaders saying what ought to be done or what must be done. Britons demanded to hear that something *had* been done, and that more was actually being done.

President Roosevelt's Independence Day address was delivered in a similar atmosphere. Appeasement may still be more vocal in the United States today than it was in Britain in this month of 1939. Mr. Roosevelt's references to "backbiting" remind us that a dwindling number of Americans still seem unable to make up their minds as to whether they would rather defeat Hitler than Roosevelt. But the country as a whole is ready to hear that something has been done which will call on Americans to fulfill their pledge of allegiance to all that the American flag stands for.

That the President is under constant pressure to utter some statement that can be construed as approving the efforts of isolationists toward a "negotiated peace" is well known. In the light of this, Mr. Roosevelt's reaffirmation of the United States' opposition to a Nazi victory was mildly encouraging. But it was no more than a reaffirmation. Americans are ready to go on from there. They, like the British throughout the summer of 1939, are waiting to hear that their leaders have taken steps to make the people's love of country and of freedom count quickly in the struggle for the security of both.

A Tax on Silk

A few days ago this newspaper observed editorially that the new defense-tax bill which is being formulated in Congress meets a more cordial reception from the taxpayer than probably any other heavy tax increase in American history.

In fact, the American taxpayer still apparently is more interested in finding new ways to pay for defense than in making objections to the levies devised for him. The willingness arises from a desire to defend free government against aggression and from the prospect that the revenue will be used to that end. Now if a tax could be devised that helped at one time both to arm America and to disarm a potentional enemy, would not that be a desirable addition to the list of excises in the bill that is being submitted to the House of Representatives by its Ways and Means Committee?

The subject for this new tax is: Silk.

Sale of raw silk to the United States constitutes the chief method by which Japan, an avowed member of the Axis, obtains dollars with which to buy oil, steel and other war supplies.

A tax on silk might mean fewer silk stockings and silk dresses for American women. It should discourage the use of silk. But acceptable substitutes are available in quantity, and we believe that American women are as ready as any other group to make some sacrifice rather than help aggressors.

An excise tax on wearing apparel made from silk or on silk cloth and thread deserves serious consideration.

Treasure for Breakfast

The little boy who is sorry he could not eat ten dollars' worth of strawberries even if his parents gave him permission has found a friend down North Carolina way. This man has just shown that it is possible to eat $10.40 worth of strawberries and still like them.

For the little boy's further encouragement we would add that the financing of this gargantuan delight was possible with the round sum of 15 cents. It just shows that a thing that may sound too good to be true is still possible, if one's intentions are proper.

But let's not get complicated. The recipe for this Elysian dessert is simple:

Every time you convey a berry away from the dish along the line of least resistance, you think of a little boy in London. Any little boy will do, provided he is having strawberries (fortunate little boy!). And you tell yourself—for it is absolutely true—that every time you open and close your mouth (leaving out the time you do it just to say "Oh" and "Ah") you are having twenty cents' worth of strawberries. For that is the cost of every single berry that the little boy in London eats.

Yes, you are right. It is better than the Mad Hatter's tea party. For at that party it was jam yesterday and jam tomorrow but never jam today. And this is strawberries right now. And what strawberries! We wish we could tell Alice about it.

Our Readers Say—

"War on Home Soil"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Isolation is the sure road to war on home soil. That is the lesson we in the United States should have learned from the experience of Poland, France, Holland, Norway, Belgium and Yugoslavia. All these countries were in the hands of isolationists and they are now in the hands of Hitler. Each clung to its isolation hoping that the fury of war would pass it by.

Yet in this country there are enough wishful thinkers and people with so little imagination that they are unable to profit by the mistakes of others to becloud the issue for the rest of the United States. They think they are being patriotic in spreading their blindness over the country and asking the country to share it, but they are preaching the sure road to war—war one home soil, war with no friends and allies to help.

New York — KATHARINE FRASER

The Task Confronting the World?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Today when the nationalities of men have come again so sharply to the fore, it is well to remember that nationalities, after all, are but human classifications.

It is obvious that the nationalities of men, like the colors of their eyes, are something over which they have no control—and from the Christian viewpoint, they are of no more consequence.

No race of people has a monopoly on the virtues of the world; no race is superior because of any physical properties—to be sure, all races are not at the same state of development, but potentially all men are equal. Whatever degree of attainment and accomplishment is possible to one is possible to all.

Considered in the light of these self-evident truths, the doctrine of racial superiority preached by some national leaders is clearly erroneous, and therefore is extremely repulsive to many, who, because of the accident of birth, happen to be of the same nationality.

The fantastic speeches of these leaders, or their satraps, especially the speeches of the Nazi zealots at Bund meetings, savor of insanity. Manifestly they are the machinations of deluded or deranged minds, and they are embarrassing and disgusting to those of German descent who are loyal to the teachings of Christianity, and consequently are loyal citizens of, or residents in other lands.

To expect those of German descent throughout the world to be loyal to Naziism is as foolish as expecting all the blue-eyed, or brown-eyed people in the world to stick together just because of the color of their eyes. To expect such allegiance when the leaders of Germany, and a good part of its people go on a rampage of barbarism and murder is preposterous. To expect such is a reflection upon the intelligence of these individuals, and upon their ability to distinguish between right and wrong.

Until the world is rid of Naziism, and kindred isms, the decent, justice-loving, right-thinking people of this world of all nationalities will not be satisfied. It is appropriate, therefore, that all people apply themselves to the task confronting the world, namely, to make itself a place of liberty and justice for all. — OSCAR A. REEH

San Antonio, Texas

A Rather Curious Phenomenon

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For many years it has been a rather curious phenomenon that the observations of the publicity-shy Mr. Charles A. Lindbergh have received such widespread attention. He has never occupied a position in public life or in private enterprise that would entitle him to speak with authority on so many subjects.

The one achievement which seems to be responsible for his every word being hailed by the press throughout the country rests upon the fact that he succeeded in flying across the Atlantic many years ago.

But Mr. Lindbergh had no one chasing him, no one shooting at him. It does not appear to have been a great achievement to one who saw six months of combat service as a pursuit pilot on the Western Front during the last war. Certainly it was unimportant compared to what the R. A. F. boys are now going through every day in line of duty.

In fact, ferrying a plane across the Atlantic seems somewhat simple when contrasted with dodging anti-aircraft shells and Fokkers in the "crates" of 1918 or getting tangled up with a patrol of Messerschmitts in 1941.

Of course, this curious habit of assuming that as soon as an athlete achieves fame as a baseball player or prizefighter or becomes a top-ranking tennis player it necessarily follows that he suddenly has talent as an author, playwright or actor is a well-established American custom. We should therefore not judge Mr. Lindbergh too harshly for attempting to capitalize and exploit his skill as aviator and airplane engine mechanic by holding forth at great length in the fields of politics, economics and philosophy.

FREDERICK I. ORDWAY, JR.
Pilot, 27th Aero Squadron
First Pursuit Group, A. E. F., 1918
Bronxville, N. Y.

"Invest Your Overtime"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your well-timed editorial, "Invest Your Overtime," has my interested attention. It is too bad that people do not at all times put away for a rainy day more than they do, and now that so many are not only fully employed but are getting bonuses, as it were, from overtime, they should, more than ever, invest such surplus in safe investments.

You mention in one word only (annuity) in your editorial what a life insurance company has for one who would invest wisely and safely. An "annuity" is a safe investment certainly, but it is not in all cases under present conditions the wisest way of saving. May I not suggest that a high premium form of life insurance, such as that providing a retirement income, has many advantages for wise saving that an ordinary annuity does not possess.

The very large majority of the public do not know how to invest, though no one ever knowingly makes a bad investment—it merely turns out bad. Any good life insurance company can offer the inexpert investor a safe investment contract.

Peoria, Ill. — W. S. COCHRANE

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

No Safety in a Snail's Pace

The Viipuri Bang

The "Viipuri Bang" occurred in 1495 and it was a thunderous turning point in Finnish history. The name is no invention of a northern writer of fairy tales, nor is it juvenile in any way, but rather the sober historical name of a tremendous medieval explosion which frightened the Russian besiegers of Viipuri (Viborg) and led to their complete withdrawal from Finland. Not until 1710, under Peter the Great, did they come again to blight the land.

So much is fact, but upon the fact legend has embroidered elaborate traceries of fiction. Knut Posse was the famed commander of Viipuri Castle in 1495 and he is credited with astonishing powers. A story dear to all Finns is that Posse once shook a pillow of feathers from the parapet of the citadel, and as the feathers fluttered to earth each one became an armed warrior attacking the Russians. This surely was history's first recorded instance of the landing of parachute troops. In the matter of the Viipuri Bang, Posse is supposed to have invoked magic to brew an explosive concoction of serpents, frogs, mercury, and chalk, though the conservative wing of minstrelsy contented itself with asserting that the mixture was of tar and pitch.

I stayed in the Hotel Knut Posse in Viipuri only a few months before the city vanished into the maw of the Russian Bear in 1940. It is—or was—a modern hostelry on the top floors of one of the city's best office buildings. I have been unable to learn whether bombardment from land, sea, or air may have wrecked it but I know for certain that no bombardment has snuffed out the flame of patriotism which Knut Posse's name has kept burning for four and a half centuries in the heart of every Viborg citizen. This conflagration lighted at least a taper in my own heart, enough to illumine the outlines of Finnish sentiment.

* * *

Viipuri is the ancient and splendid capital of Finnish Carelia. The Swedish marshal, Torkel Knutsson, founded it in 1293, and the united Swedes and Finns have intermittently fought Russia ever since to hold it. When Peter the Great took the town in 1710 he humiliated the citizens in the most dramatic way he could think of by having a large statue of himself erected on an eminence just above a small statue of the city's founder. For two hundred and eight years the Finns endured this outrage to their sensibilities but when they drove revolutionary Russia from Viipuri in 1918 they promptly shipped the hated statue to the Bolsheviks with their bitter compliments. Twenty-two years later the Bolsheviks came back to set up statues of Lenin and Stalin, but their triumph was short-lived. Once again Dame Fortune now shifts her weight on the see-saw. We may hear any day, any moment, of the new Viipuri Bang of July, 1941, which shall drive the Russians again from this shrine of Finnish sentiment. If one could only forget Germany's sinister part in the drama—which I cannot—it would be a magnificent event to watch, a glorious percussion to hear.

* * *

I learned two phrases, the wheel-horses of courtesy, to drag me over the morasses of the impossible language of Finland, and these I used in Viipuri to find Fat Catherine. Olkaa hyvä means "Please," and Kiitos means "Thanks."

"Olkaa hyvä. Torni?" I asked repeatedly and wistfully, and then, as the person questioned would point and utter a torrent of well-meaning instructions, I would bring forth my lusty "Kiitos," and stride off in the direction indicated. Torni means Tower and this was my simple word for a curious medieval structure of stone which rises from the pavement of Viipuri's Market Place. Nicknamed Fat Catherine, it (or she) is a corpulent beauty clad in white paint. Rotund and regal, Fat Catherine deigns to maintain a charming ravintola (restaurant) in her lofty brow, one of the few great character restaurants in Finland. Here for two hours I lingered one evening over a good meal served by waitresses in Carelian costume, and I was entertained by Carelian folk music and peasant dances. The costume of the Torni girls consisted of a dark skirt and white apron, a dark bodice with slashed sleeves of blue or red, and an enormous white ruff, a starched and pleated affair which formed a lovely circular frame for a fair face abloom with smiles.

At reluctant last I waved some money in the air and called "Olkaa hyvä." A girl came, smiled, took my payment, and said a very pretty "Kiitos." But she was a Carelian girl. Those eyes, I knew, could flash in anger too. I can imagine that when the Russians entered her ravintola she may have risked her life by refusing to serve them. Perhaps she even stamped on the floor with a personal Viipuri Bang. — S. A. C.

Mirror of World Opinion

Jasper McLevy, D. M. A.

For the first time in 109 years Wesleyan University, in Connecticut, conferred this month the degree of Doctor of Municipal Administration. The recipient was the sixty-three-year-old Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport, whose efficiency in office is admitted even by political opponents. Mr. McLevy is a roofer by trade, a plain man with plain notions; at home in shirtsleeves, and a tireless worker. In 1934 he became the first Socialist Mayor in New England, a departure then generally regarded in that conservative community as the Beginning of the End. Now, in his fourth term as Mayor, he has lived to see the day when the president of Wesleyan could refer to him as "one of the most useful and beloved public servants in the State of Connecticut." He added: "In the expenditure of the taxpayers' money you are the embodiment of the thrift and efficiency of your Scotch ancestors."

In thus joining an honorable company the roofer-Mayor takes a place beside Dr. Cornelius McGillicuddy, otherwise known as "Connie Mack," who, on June 9, received from Pennsylvania Military College the degree of Doctor of Physical Education, "for valuable contribution to the youth of our nation." Both citations are deserved and, we think, will be generally approved. Majoring in economical use of public money, reasonable rents, slum clearance, industry in public service and the benefits to young America of wholesome outdoor sports will become increasingly popular for this academic recognition.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

The Wide Horizon

Fiesta Time Out West

By Rodney L. Brink

CALIFORNIA

The history of California, rich with colorful and spectacular event, is entering into a period of centennial and cuarto-centennial anniversaries which will give the fiesta-loving "golden State" more opportunities than it probably can use to observe the days of its beginnings and celebrate its great achievements.

One date which passed in 1940 would have marked the beginning of the procession of important anniversaries except for the fact that when Hernando de Alcaron, the mariner-explorer, set foot on the soil of the present State of California over on the shores of the Colorado River, he did not claim it for his country. He was the first white man recorded in California. He, like Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, was seeking the fabulous Kingdom of Cibola, for El Dorado, "the gilded province," and for El Quivera with its fabled hoards. The dusty bank of a river flowing through the desert probably did not seem to him worth claiming.

When Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator serving Spain, entered San Diego Bay nearly 400 years ago on Sept. 28, 1542, he did claim the land for the sovereigns he served, and is credited with discovering California.

* * *

Cabrillo's chain of discoveries up the California Coast as far as Monterey could, if desired, set a calendar of cuarto-centennial celebrations through 1942. The gallant navigator's unmarked grave, says history, is on present-day San Miguel Island, a desert hillock off California's shore which was once named in his honor, "Isla de Juan Rodriquez," but is not so named any more.

The centennial celebrations could have been started June 18, this year, 100 years after the date when the Mexican Governor, Juan B. Alvarado, granted eleven square leagues of land, comprising New Helvetia, to John Sutter, at whose Coloma mill seven years later gold was discovered. Sutter's Fort still stands as a well-kept museum in Sacramento.

On Nov. 4, 1841, the first overland emigrant train arrived from mid-Western United States.

There were small gold discoveries at about this period, one placer deposit at Placerita, eight miles west of present-day Newhall, in southern California, yielding many thousands of dollars in yellow metal.

An important ninety-fifth anniversary is just passing; it will be a centennial anniversary in 1946: On July 7, 1846, Capt. William Mervine, commander of the U. S. S. Cyane and U. S. S. Savannah, acting under orders, raised the Stars and Stripes over the Custom House at Monterey, taking formal possession of California for the United States.

* * *

The pages of California's history are brimming with great events, some heroic, some vividly spectacular but not heroic, in that period of 95 to 100 years ago.

James Wilson Marshall, a millwright, discovered gold in the tail-race of John Sutter's mill at Coloma on Jan. 24, 1848. This brought adventurers from all the world rushing to California in "the days of '49."

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed on Feb. 2, 1848, giving the United States title to the area that is now New Mexico, California, Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona, and a part of Colorado.

In 1850 the communities which include California's greatest cities were incorporated: Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Sacramento, and San Jose.

And on Sept. 9, 1850, President Millard Fillmore signed a bill admitting California to the Union as a State.

California's story is comparatively new in the history books dealing only with the States of the United States, but runs farther back than any of the others when the landings of Juan Cabrillo and Sir Francis Drake are told against the broad background of the history of the whole New World.

The Golden State is exceptionally busy right now. But it has never been known to be too busy or too preoccupied with the pursuits either of peace or war to halt in its stride for an appropriate fiesta. The conjunction of 100th anniversaries with 400th anniversaries is much too alluring to be overlooked.

Already there is talk and a stirring in the direction of "the greatest fiesta ever held"—for that is the way California likes to do things—in connection with the 100th anniversary of the days when men wore beards on their chins, carried picks on their shoulders, and panned fortunes in gold out of the sun-splashed hills in '49.

An apex in occasions for merry-making is at hand. We Californians can be counted upon not to keep it all a secret.

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